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THE FARM-POULTRY

MONTHLY

REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FEBRUARY, 1914.

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FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN COCKEREL, BOSTON, 1910
BRED AND OWNED BY OWEN FARMS, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS

MODEL MODERN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK MALE.

THE WISDOM OF PRACTICAL WRITERS MADE AVAILABLE FOR EVERY WORKER

PUBLISHED BY FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON, MASS

Our Policies and Our Prospects.

THOSE who are curious to know what charges will be made in FARM-POULTRY under the new management will find their answer in the confidence of those who take it for granted that the writer's policy as a publisher will be consistent with his policy as editor.

At the Madison Square Garden Show an old and valued friend urged me, for the benefit of the paper and my material advantage, to adopt a policy of less outspoken criticism of and hostility toward what I regard as the illusions, shams and fictions of the poultry world.

Happily, or unhappily (as you choose to consider it) I have no option in the matter. Such reputation as I have as a poultry journalist is built upon a policy of trying to get at the plain truth in every matter and then telling the truth as I see it. To modify my attitude toward these things would be poor policy — even if I were disposed to do it. Again, fortunately or unfortunately, I have written several books on poultry and intend to write more in which to the best of my ability poultry matters are set forth just as they are, and it must be plain to everyone that if I were to attempt to maintain one attitude as author, and a quite different attitude as editor, I would soon be discredited all around. Indeed, it is obvious that if success in publishing a poultry journal depends upon the prevailing journalistic methods of booming the poultry industry and co-operating with or at the least winking at the projects of those who profit by trading on the gullibility of poultry keepers, poultry journalism is no place for me.

It may be that that is the easiest way to succeed in this field, but I could write a history of poultry journalism in America that would show strong probability that if as much energy as has been applied in building up the largest journals of the prevailing type had been judiciously applied to making a magazine that stood for saneness and stability in poultry culture, such a publication would now rank second to none in circulation, and would be on a footing much more satisfactory to its publisher than any poultry paper is today. However, that may be the only course in poultry journalism that is open to me or that has any attraction for me is to continue to make a paper of the same type, but as much better in every way as possible. There is no doubt whatever about there being a large demand for such a paper. It is shown first by the history of this paper during many years when the aggressive editorial policy was not reinforced by push in other directions; and it is shown now, daily, in the subscriptions that are coming in and the letters that accompany them.

Galen Farms Utility Fowls.

Among new advertisements in this issue is that of G. F. Gibson, Galen Farms, Clyde, N. Y., whose specialty is utility stock of good Standard quality, the varieties carried being Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Indian Runner ducks. Galen Farms combines fruit, poultry, and bees, and is one of the places the editor has on his list to visit next summer. Mr. Gibson has for years been breeding and selecting for vigor and egg production, and claims to have strains of all his varieties that are exceptionally good in these points.

Small Ads. That Pay.

We want to call the attention of small advertisers and especially of breeders of rare varieties to our classified advertising service. During the coming season we are going to greatly improve this department. Our plan is to make it a complete buyer's directory for all kinds of things of interest to some poultry keepers, but not used so generally that those who have them to sell can afford to buy space to make their advertisements conspicuous. In advertising as in poultry keeping, it is wisest for most people to begin small and grow slowly. But in advertising on any scale "the constant advertiser is the one that gets the trade."

You can keep your stock before the readers of FARM-POULTRY in every issue for a year for 60 cents a month, the cost of a three line classified ad. For $1 a month you can have a five line ad., a space which is ample for a very effective small ad. Begin early.

THE FARM-POULTRY MONTHLY.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Poultry Culture and Allied Interests.

Edited by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY THE FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered as second-class matter June 22, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

In the United States, Cuba and Mexico, 50 cents a year.
In Canada, - - - - 65 cents a year.
In other countries, - - - 75 cents a year.

REMIT by Post Office or Express Money Order, Payable to Farm-Poultry Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS — When ordering a change of address, give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING.

Display advertisements 16 cents per agate line (14 lines to the inch) each insertion. No display advertisement of less than seven lines accepted.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 cents per agate line (seven words to the line). No classified advertisement of less than three lines accepted.

RATE CARD and Further Information on Request.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Persons sending unsolicited contributions, photographs, cuts, or matter of any kind, who desire the same returned if not used, should send stamps for the purpose. If this is done such matter will be returned promptly; otherwise we will not be responsible for it. Matter of value which could be replaced only at considerable trouble or expense should be sent by registered mail.

THE FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
232 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Poultry Books

THAT MAKE

Acceptable Gifts

You cannot give anyone interested in poultry a more acceptable gift than one of these books in which author and publisher have combined to make books in every way acceptable to the lover of poultry who also loves fine books. They are standard works written in attractive style, printed in clear type on good paper, splendidly illustrated and handsomely bound — the kind of books people receive with pleasure, use with profit, show with pride, and preserve through life.

FOR THE GROWN UPS—

"Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture."

The Book for Those Who Want to Know all About It.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS—

"Our Domestic Birds —Elementary Lessons in Aviculture."

The Book That Tells What Everyone Ought to Know About Poultry, Pigeons, and Cage Birds.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION AND PRICES SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGES 40 AND BACK COVER.

Amounts to a "Free Library" of Poultry Information.

We believe that practically every one of our readers will find it to his or her advantage to send to the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for a full set of the valuable free booklets and special 1914 circulars they are mailing out, postage paid, to all who ask for them. These booklets and circulars include the following:

Main Catalogue, 1914 edition, entitled, "Poultry Keeping in all Branches," containing 244 pages, 7¼ x 10 inches in size.

"Selling Day-Old Chicks and Doing Custom Hatching," explaining both plans and giving examples of noteworthy successes; eight pages, 9 x 12 inches, illustrated.

"Portable Hovers—When, Where, and How to Use Them for Best Results," four pages, 11 x 18 inches, well illustrated.

"Sectional Indoor Brooders — When, Where, and How to Use to Best Advantage," same size as foregoing, and well illustrated.

"Successful Outdoor Brooding," telling "When, Where, and How to Use Adaptable Brooding Hovers for Best Results," same size as foregoing.

"Best Methods of Brooding," consisting of 52 pages, 7¼ x 10 inches in size, a daily guide for care of the chicks.

"Poultry Foods and Feeding," also 52 pages, same size as above. Full instructions on how to raise broilers, fries, roasting chickens, capons, layers, breeders, etc.

"Cyphers Poultry Farm 1914 Mating and Sales List," 20 pages, 7¼ x 10 inches, fully describing the basis on which the Cyphers Company's $86,000 all purpose poultry plant is conducted; fully illustrated.

To our subscribers all the above mentioned booklets and circulars are entirely free, without any obligation on your part, and so that you may "keep abreast of the times" on the latest poultry information, we suggest that you write to the Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 12, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for such of these pieces of printed matter as you would like to receive.

When you send in your request, please give the name of this journal, thus doing a valuable favor.

Some Book Bargains.

A few copies of POULTRY-CRAFT with slight imperfections in paper or binding, $1 each, postpaid.

We also have on hand a remainder of the edition of MONEY IN BROILERS AND SQUABS, by Michael K. Boyer, published by the author, regular price 50 cents, which we will sell at 30 cents each, postpaid. This is a book of about 140 pages, paper covers; and in addition to the main subjects has chapters on tu key and guinea broilers, green ducklings, and geese for market. Send orders to Farm-Poultry Publishing Co., 232 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Best Oil for Your Incubator.

Readers who have used the "Commonwealth Safety Oil," advertised for years in this paper by the Jenny Mfg. Co., 8 India and 146 Milk St., Boston, know the superiority of this oil for incubators. Those who have not used it are quite sure to find it worth while to give it a trial, for it is one of the very few oils on the market that give satisfaction to the incubator operator.

The Scarcity of Back Numbers.

Many old subscribers who have renewed in the last three months have asked for the back numbers which they missed by allowing their subscriptions to lapse. In a number of cases we were able to supply them, but now our supply of back numbers for 1913 is exhausted for about half the issues and hereafter it will be difficult to get back numbers except in months near the date of the issue wanted. In fact, it will often be difficult to get papers unless you are on the list, for under this management every copy of every issue is expected to *work*. Those that do not go to regular subscribers are sent out promptly to get new subscribers. The only way to be sure of getting what you may want in F.-P. is to keep your name on the subscription list. We have on hand some complete sets of 1912 and nearly complete of 1911 which may be especially advertised later, but our policy is to devote all our facilities to live numbers.

The FARM-POULTRY
Monthly
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THE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MY FIRST personal acquaintance and experience with the White Plymouth Rock began with the beginning of my business poultry keeping in 1890. The variety was then about ten years old — according to the most commonly accepted account of its "origin." The *originator* of a variety is usually the man who first introduces it to the public. He gets the credit for it, although frequently a number of others have done as much to produce it, and—as in the case of the Buff Wyandottes mentioned last month — quickly come trailing after the man who brings them out.

In this case of the White Rocks, the *originator* was a Mr. O. F. Frost, of Maine, and his first stock is said to have come as sports in the flock of a neighbor who was breeding Barred Rocks, or, as they were called until the Whites were admitted to the Standard, just Plymouth Rocks. This particular case of *sporting* is said to have occurred about 1878. Mr. Frost secured some of the white birds and began to try to make a good *white* Plymouth Rock.

From the accounts given by those familiar with his stock in its early stages, his first few years breeding were not very satisfactory, but gradually he succeeded in getting white birds of fair Rock type, and for many years after the variety became popular the "Frost strain" was more widely known than any other.

It was a trio of birds said to be of Frost stock that I bought from a breeder in Illinois in the fall of 1890, and received in December of that year. I did not buy them on their reputation, for I knew nothing about it. I had given almost no attention to poultry from 1880 to 1890, except that each year, when attending the agricultural fair, I took a look through the poultry exhibit principally to see the varieties that I had liked as a boy. I knew that there were birds called White Plymouth Rocks, and that was all. I bought the trio because when I wrote to my friend, asking about Barred Rocks, he replied that he did not keep them, preferring the Whites which he thought much superior. He urged me to buy Whites, but having made up my mind that I wanted Barred Rocks, I could only be persuaded to try one trio. Through the same friend I bought what Barred Rocks I wanted of another party, and they all came in the same shipment.

I think that from a fancy standpoint the trio of White Rocks were very much better birds for their variety and time than the pen of Barred Rocks were, but the White Rock hens were not nearly as good layers as the Barred, the eggs were less fertile, the chicks were weak, and I turned them all off, and the old birds, too, before the end of the year. Other people in my vicinity who bought them of other breeders had similar experiences in the early 'nineties, and it was not until 1895 or 1896 that I saw in Colorado White Rock stock that seemed rugged and vigorous. Weakness seemed to be a variety characteristic of the White Rock for a good many years as far as I could judge from what I saw myself, and from general reports, yet I think that there must have been a good deal of it that was rugged and thrifty, and that it was mere coincidence that the different stocks I came in contact with at first were weak. Either that or the weak stocks were quickly displaced by the others, for since the early 'nineties there has been no general complaint of lack of vigor in this variety.

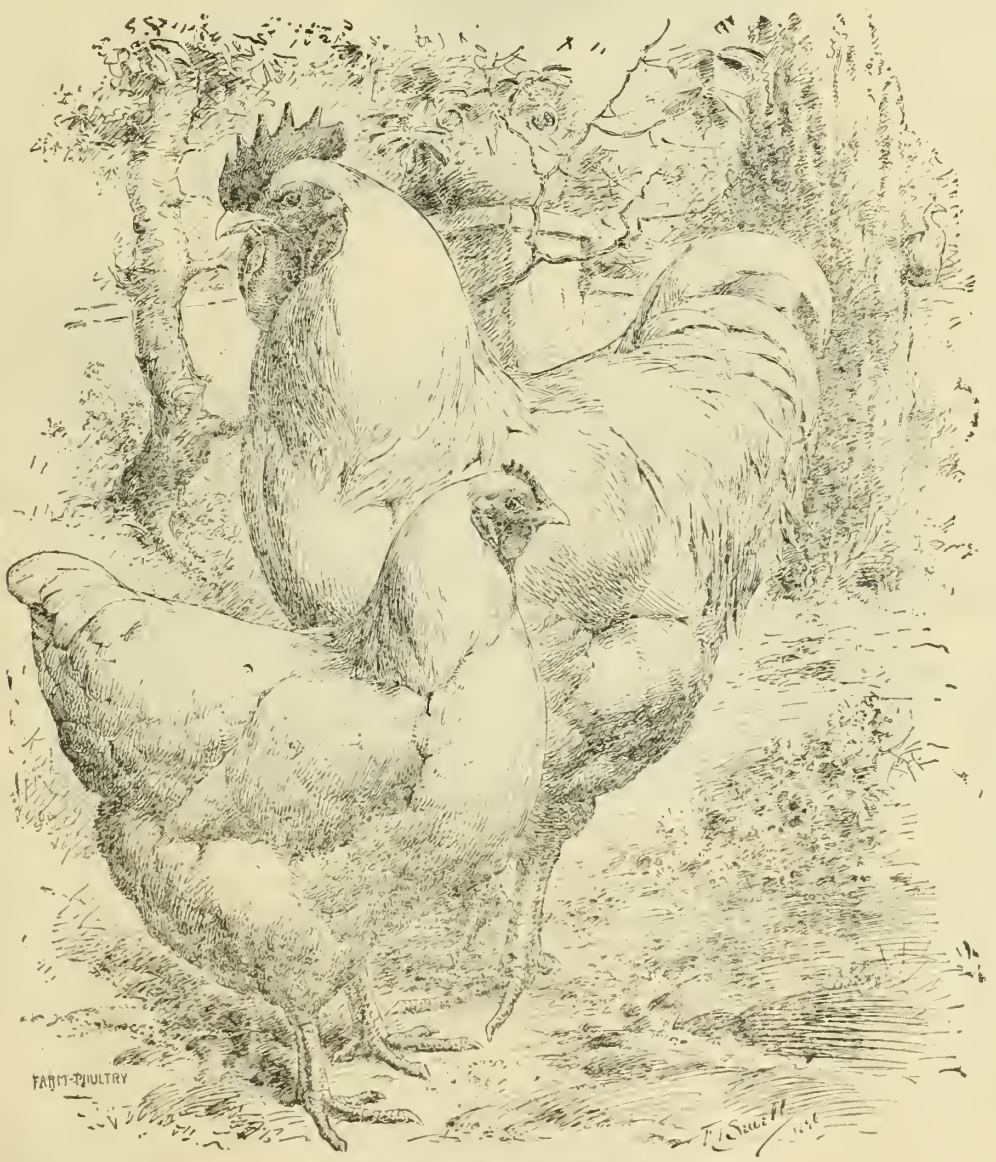
Down to quite a recent date there was very widespread skepticism about the occurrence of white sports, and there is more or less of it still, though there is no doubt that such sports have come frequently in many varieties. In the period when the reputation for vigor was bad, and color often poor, it was claimed by those who obtained birds known to be sports from the Barred variety, and bred them, that these sports bred truer than the old lines of White Rocks, and were more vigorous.

From the first appearance of the White Rock until a comparatively recent time, it was customary to breed show and sell the single combed birds appearing more or less numerous in all stocks of White Wyandottes as White Plymouth Rocks. By blood many White Rocks of fifteen years ago were wholly or nearly Wyandottes. Since the Rocks have been lengthened and the Wyandottes shortened to make the type of each so distinct that there would be something more than the shape of the comb to distinguish it from the other, the single comb Wyandottes is not as often transformed into a Rock.

From 1890 until 1901, White Rocks at Madison Square Garden were small classes as compared with the Barred, rarely more than half as many, and often only one-fourth. In 1898, there were only 36 White Rocks and 178 Barred, and I think this was the only time they outnumbered the older variety at this show. Records of other shows might tell a different story, for interest in the White Rock since 1900 has generally been more active.

Theoretically, the White Plymouth Rock is the ideal general purpose fowl, its superiority over the Barred being due to greater ease of breeding specimens of fair quality and to the fact that white birds dress cleaner at certain stages than those with dark pin feathers. There is no doubt that on these points it has gained, but not to the extent that would be supposed would be the case if all poultry keepers carefully balanced such points. The fact as to this is that the practical poultry keeper who has a flock of any variety that is doing well is likely to hold to it, regardless of possible slight advantages in a change. It is with the beginners and those whose stocks are not doing well that the consideration of slight advantages carries most weight. An exception to this statement might be made for those growing much poultry for market, but the number of these is relatively small.

Actually, as nearly as I can judge from reports and observation, the general run of White Rocks in this part of the country for a decade or so have been better layers and better market poultry than the general run of any other American variety. I hope that no reader will misconstrue this statement, for, as has been repeatedly emphasized in these columns, good stocks of the same class are approximately equal in utility values, and the general average of value in a variety at any time is determined mostly by external conditions that are largely accidental. The principal fault in White Rocks in recent years has been a tendency to get them a little too rangy.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Sewell's Ideal, 1896

The Practical Way to Breed for Good Laying.

"EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—As I understand it, from reading the recent bulletin upon the subject of breeding from your best layers, you are more apt to get inferior layers than otherwise. While the bulletin is too technical for the lay mind, this is the conclusion I reached. Am I correct—and, if so, how is the breeder going to improve his flock. I would appreciate it if you would give us a summary of the bulletin which I could understand, and also point out to me in what way I can improve the laying tendencies of my flock by breeding.—G."

Perhaps what was said on this subject in the last issue of the paper, which Mr. G. had not received when he wrote, will contribute something to his clearer understanding of the bulletin and the subject. I will try to give something more without repeating more than is necessary of what was said in that article.

The results at the Maine Station seem to me to be defective, and some of the interpretations of them that are made in this and other bulletins to be faulty, because the determination of the class to which a hen is assigned, her rank as a layer, is made so often upon records for a part of the year, and a small part at that. They also seem to me to be further defective and faulty because of the assumption that the hens should be ranked for laying capacity according to what they did under the same conditions. I take the ground that the hen's laying capacity is not necessarily determined by her performance under the conditions made for the flock with which she is kept; and that before we class her as an inferior or poor layer we must show that she cannot be made to respond to any of the treatments that a skillful poultryman would use to increase her egg production.

That being the situation, there does not seem to me to be any advantage in undertaking to make a comprehensive summary of the case as presented in the bulletin. What we have to determine is how far the bulletin is right and how the facts in it, which are not in dispute, are to be interpreted.

To state it briefly, the case is this: Having determined, according to a selected standard, that certain hens were high producers, and certain other hens were not, the Maine Station found by an analysis of records and pedigrees that great layers were more likely to be found among the daughters of a son of a heavy layer than among his sisters. The conclusion which is drawn from this is that the female of "high fecundity" cannot transmit her "high fecundity" to her daughters, and that if they have that quality they must derive it from their sire. It is also (as I understand it) maintained that while the daughters of a poor layer mated to a male that is son of a great layer, may be great layers, her sons will not make sires of great layers.

Upon this theory, breeding for high fecundity consists in breeding only from hens with high records, and from the sons of such hens, with special selection to determine

HOUDAN COCK.

which males produce the most heavy laying daughters, and a gradual building up of high producing lines.

The Maine Station does not hold — as Mr. G. and many others seem to suppose — that great layers cannot be produced directly from great layers, but that the great layer cannot transmit that character directly to her daughter, and that, therefore, if her daughters are to have it she must be mated with a male that is the son of a great layer. What confuses the problem in the mind of most breeders is the introduction of the idea that the hen does not transmit her character as a layer directly to her daughters. The "natural mind" cannot actually conceive that there is any character possessed by any individual which that individual could not transmit to its offspring, regardless of sex, and so it gets the impression that the theory is that great layers cannot be produced from great layers. Trusting that I have made that point clear, I'll try to give a practical answer to the question: "In what way can I improve the laying tendencies of my flock by breeding?"

There might be a question first in regard to any particular flock, whether any marked improvement in laying qualities could be made by *breeding:* but if the stock has reached a high standard, the problem of the breeder is to keep it up to that standard, and the methods are the same—and are very simple. By breeding from birds of the best physical development and vigor, hens that in flocks under ordinary good conditions give good average egg production, and males of similar type that give good fertility, and produce strong, vigorous chicks, a normal degee of capacity for high productiveness can be developed and preserved in a flock. With that as the foundation, the question of securing very high records is largely a question of good general management, favorable conditions, and special care beyond what is usually profitable in producing eggs commercially.

The chances of picking out a record-making or record-breaking pen from a stock at any particular time are not as good as if the breeder has closely bred special lines such as he would produce by trap nesting and special matings, but for ordinary breeding one cannot afford to use such methods. I don't know whether this advice will suit the subscriber who asks for it or not. I am quite sure that many who read it will not be convinced that special methods that yield extraordinary results are not the best. They are if the poultry keeper is after the extraordinary results regardless of cost: — not if he is after the best compensation for his time.

And if one wants to get the extraordinary results, and has good ordinary stock to start with, it is far more important that the birds have the best of conditions and attention than that the breeders be carefully tested. A great many people fall down in matters like this because they rely upon one special thing to accomplish what they want. Just at present, the popular demand is for pedigreed layers. At various times in the past it has been for a particular type of house, for a balanced ration, for a certain variety, etc., etc., and all these phases will recur again and again, while the ordinary successful commercial poultryman goes on making a fair profit from good ordinary stock by very simple methods.

Resume of Statistical Review of Poultry Products on New York Market

FOR THE YEAR 1913.— FROM NEW YORK PRODUCE REVIEW.

EGGS.

Range of Prices for the Better Grades.

MONTHS	Receipts Cases	*Western Finest	Western Regular Packed Firsts	Refrigerator Firsts to Finest
January,	194,642	24½—30	23 —29	18½—21
February,	257,679	21½—26½	19½—25½	15½—21
March,	447,250	18 —23	18 —23	15 —17½
April,	679,102	18½—21	17¾—20	.....
May,	742,862	20 —22	18 —20½	.....
June,	571,774	20 —22	18 —20	.....
July,	455,366	20 —23½	18 —21	23 —24½
August,	342,536	22 —27	20 —25	23½—26
September,	332,170	26 —32	24 —30	24 —27
October,	288,851	30 —35	27 —33	25 —28½
November,	169,300	34 —45	31 —43	27½—30½
December,	184,585	34 —45	33 —43	27½—32
Total and Av.,	4,666,117	26.48	24.83	23.61

*Not including extras.

LIVE POULTRY.

Range of Prices for Best Western.

Receipts car loads	Turkeys	Broiling Chickens per lb.	Roasting Chickens	Fowls	Old Roosters	Ducks	Geese
432	18 —20	.....	13 —15½	15 —17	10 —12	15 —19	14 —16
394	18 —21	.....	14 —16	15 —17	10 —12	19 —20	14 —15
384	20 —22	.....	15 —19	15½—23	10 —14	20 —22	11½—14
509	15 —22	.....	17 —19½	18 —23	10½—14	16 —22	10 —13
330	12½—15	30 —33	.....	16 —19	10 —12½	14 —16	9 —11
401	13 —15	26 —27	.....	16½—19½	11 —12½	14 —15	9 —11
469	13 —16	18 —26	.....	15½—20	11 —12½	.. —15	11 —12
472	13 —15	18 —21	.....	15 —18	11 —12½	.. —15	.. —12
591	16 —17	16 —19	.....	14 —19	10½—12½	14 —15	12 —13
625	17 —18	14 —18	.....	15 —18	11 —12½	15 —16	13 —15
572	18 —22	.....	12½—16	12 —16	9 —11½	15 —16¾	13 —14½
624	16 —25	.....	13½—16½	15 —17	11 —12	15 —16	.. —14
5,806	16.79	22.16	15.35	16.52	11.55	16.27	12.47

DRESSED POULTRY.

Range of Prices for Best Western Fresh Killed

MONTHS	Receipts pkgs.	Turkeys	Chickens	Fowls	Ducks	Geese	Capons
January,	143,341	19 —24	13½—22	12 —17	15 —19	12 —17	20 —23
February,	112,884	20 —24	14 —22	14 —17½	.....	.....	20 —24
March,	81,088	21 —24	14 —16	15 —18	.....	.....	20 —24
April,	73,556	.....	.....	16½—19	.....	.....	.....
May,	50,105	.....	.....	16½—19½	.....	.....	.....
June,	50,429	18 —19	22 —30	16 —19½	.....	.....	.....
July,	47,253	18 —19	18 —26	16½—19½	.....	.....	.....
August,	51,368	18 —20	17 —22	13½—19½	.....	.....	.....
September,	60,206	18 —20	17 —22	13½—19½	.....	.....	.....
October,	87,361	18 —26	14 —23	13 —20	10 —15	.....	.....
November,	125,128	18 —25	12 —23	12 —19½	10 —18	.....	.....
December,	199,591	20 —25	13 —23	12 —19	12 —19	12 —19	.....
Tot. & Av.	1,082,273	20.70	19.18	16.58	14.75	15.00	21.83

Range of Prices for Best Western Frozen

Turkeys	Broiling Chickens	Roasting Chickens	Fowls	Ducks	Geese
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 —24½	21 —25	19 —20	11½—17½	.. —20	14 —18
23 —24½	21 —25	19 —20	11½—18	17 —20	14 —18
23 —25	21 —25	19 —20	16 —18½	17 —20	14 —18
23 —26	21 —25	19 —20	.....	17 —20	.....
23 —26	20 —25	19 —20	.....	.....	.....
23 —27	18 —22	19 —20	.....	.....	.....
24 —27	18 —21	18 —20	.....	.....	.....
24 —27	.....	18 —19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.56	22.00	19.31	16.50	18.88	16.00

The Madison Square Garden Show

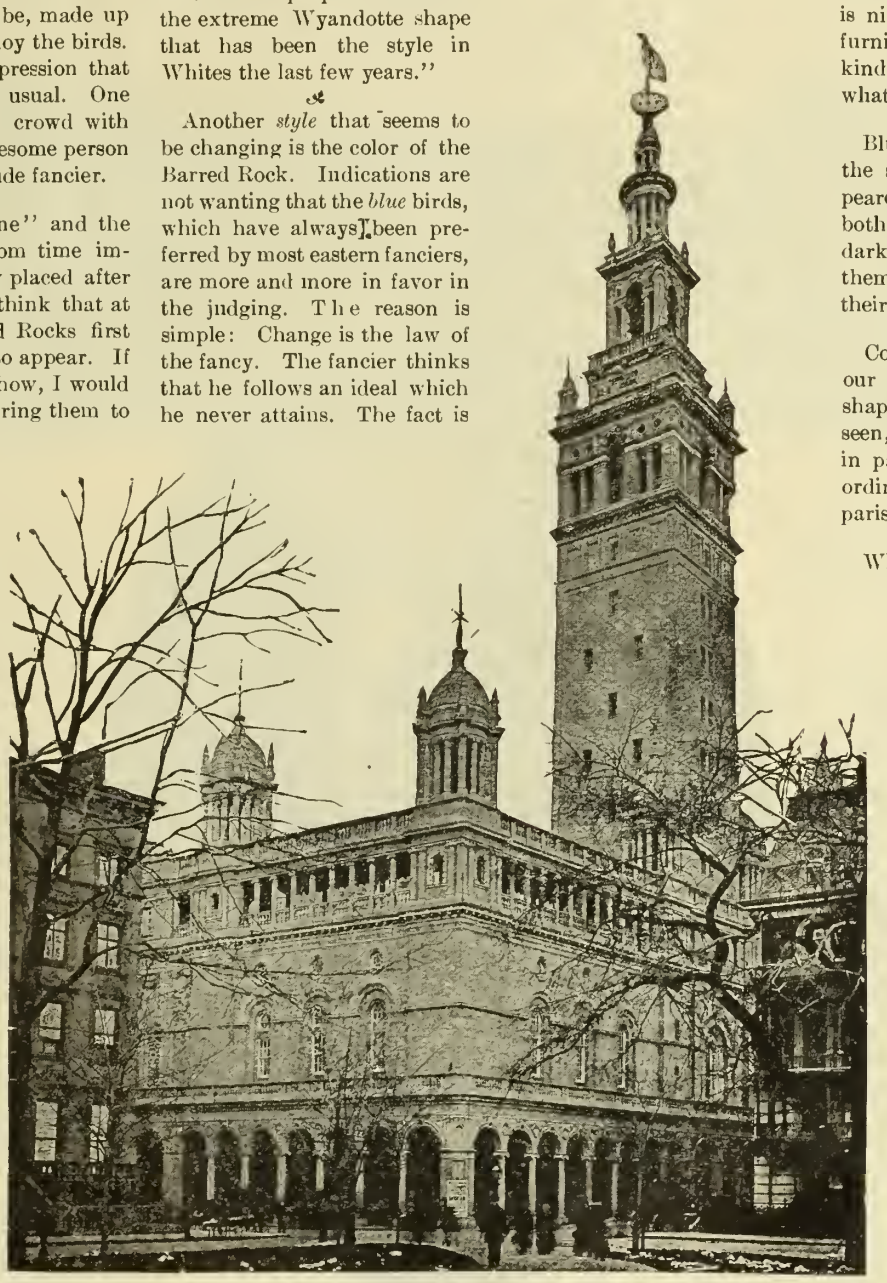
Notes on the 25th Exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, Dec. 26–31, 1913.

SECRETARY CLEVELAND came through with colors flying. There was a period—so they say—I did not get there until the next to the last day—when the new secretary rather got on the nerves of some of the exhibitors, but tact on the one side, and common sense on the other, prevented the development of serious friction, and before the show was half over, everything was running smoothly.

The Sunday opening turned out better than was anticipated. There were more than five thousand paid admissions — at half price; and the crowd was not, as many exhibitors had feared that it would be, made up largely of people who would poke and annoy the birds. A number of persons gave it as their impression that there was less of this on Sunday than is usual. One said that comparing the behavior of this crowd with others had shown him that the most troublesome person who could get into a show room was the crude fancier.

After having had "the right of the line" and the honor of first place in the catalogue "from time immemorial," the Asiatics were at this show placed after the American class. I am not sure, but think that at most shows the custom of placing Barred Rocks first came about through the failure of Asiatics to appear. If I were exhibiting Barred Rocks at this show, I would want a catalogue arrangement that would bring them to the center of the hall rather than one that made them head the list.

This show seems to afford plain evidence of a marked revival of interest in several breeds and varieties that two years ago and a year ago seemed to be losing ground. This is particularly true of the Rhode Island Reds, the Buff Orpingtons, and the Black Orpingtons. The White Orpingtons, too, came up well here, though the evidence of returning interest in them generally has not been as plain as in the case of the Blacks and Buffs. It was noticeable, also, that the feeling against white varieties which a year ago seemed likely to seriously affect them is much less pronounced. While my view of the reason for this may not be the right one, I suspect that the net result of all the agitation about bleaching has been to moderate novices' ideas of the wickedness of it, and that, as a reform movement, the opposition to bleaching has spent its force. We may never have white birds exhibited in "their natural condition" again, but we will always have them in the condition it is natural for exhibitors to give them when competition is keen. You can make rules to do anything, but you cannot change human nature.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

As has happened so often when there appeared to be some lessening of interest in a variety, and some practice or fashion was blamed for it, varieties are "coming back" on improvement or change in one character without special reference to others. Put a few good sized White Leghorns in display cages in the center of the Garden, and it is surprising how soon the lamentations over the decrease in size die down, and people also forget what they used to think about bleaching. I thought, too, that the White Leghorns in competition were running a bit larger than in recent years, but that may be imagination. Only comparative weights tell the story, and for that reason it wouldn't be a bad idea to weigh birds at comparison shows and have the weights matters of record, even if they are not considered in placing the awards.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns came out well — not a large class, but large enough to show that the variety is not extinct among Garden exhibitors, and a class of remarkably good quality.

I met a one time prominent exhibitor of White Wyandottes at this show, who has been out of the game for about ten years, and had not even seen a poultry show in that time. He was standing before a coop in which there was an exceptionally short backed White Wyandotte male that was well up "in the money." "I feel like Rip Van Winkle," said he. "These are not what I knew as White Wyandottes. If I were a sentimental man I think I could shed tears to see the White Wyandottes come to this."

An hour later I repeated his remark to a man who watches fancy matter pretty closely. "If he comes back next year," said this man, "he'll see a lot of the old type. They are coming, sure. Most people are tired of the extreme Wyandotte shape that has been the style in Whites the last few years."

Another *style* that seems to be changing is the color of the Barred Rock. Indications are not wanting that the *blue* birds, which have always been preferred by most eastern fanciers, are more and more in favor in the judging. The reason is simple: Change is the law of the fancy. The fancier thinks that he follows an ideal which he never attains. The fact is that he often attains it, and then—quite unconsciously — makes a new one. If we are going back to blue barred Rocks, the revision committee should see that the next Standard is modified to suit.

Speaking of Barred Rock color, I asked Mr. Haldie Nicholson about the birds that he exhibited at the Crystal Palace Show. The comments in the English papers were to the effect that his males were much too light in color, but the females were nearer the English idea. That would indicate that the females he sent must have been cockerel bred. He said that this was the case, and that he sent as dark birds as he had of both sexes. Mr. Wm. H. Cook, when asked how American and English Barred Rocks compared, said: "Yours are not much more than half the size of ours, but are much better barred." Mr. Nicholson says he has been told that eleven and twelve pound Barred Rock hens are quite common in England. We have had them here occasionally, and in a few *strains*, but they never become popular.

The Rhode Island Red type, as seen at this show, tends away from what some have regarded as the desired Red shape, distinct from both Rock and Wyandotte, and tends to approach the Standard shape for Plymouth Rocks. Some of the best Rock shape in the show was in the Red classes. The plain fact as to shape is that the type most commonly regarded as good Rock type in this country is the best type for a general purpose fowl. In trying to avoid it in Wyandottes, some breeders have shortened their birds up too much, and, in consequence, have lost something in activity and in egg production. Many Red breeders have hurt their stock by trying to get that ideal parallelogram with the horizontal backs and keel line to distinguish the Red from the rather wedge shaped Rock. That style is nice when you get it in a well balanced, well furnished bird, but too many got it in the other kind of birds. So the type tends to go back to what is more easily produced.

Blue Orpingtons were one of the features of the show, and several English exhibitors appeared in this, as in other Orpington classes. In both Buff and Blue, the English birds were darker than the American. This quite shut them out in Buff classes, but in Blues they won their share.

Cornish Indian Games — or Dark Cornish, as our Standard calls them — were, for size and shape, the best class of the variety that I have seen, but not as good in color as many specimens in past year classes. White Indians were just ordinary, and looked worse than usual in comparison with the Dark.

White Faced Black Spanish were in several respects a record class. Just fifty birds, all shown by one exhibitor, and a class of rare quality. This breed would take much better in America if only the specimens with moderate face development were shown. Those with great face development are most conspicuous, and for that reason, as well as because they usually win, they attract attention, and the others are overlooked. The class being large, and in a conspicuous position, was often mentioned, and almost invariably those who mentioned it to me said they did not like the face. Yet in nearly every instance those expressing this opinion, would modify it when their attention was directed to birds with moderate sized faces.

Campine classes were strong, but the Buttercups, which flooded the Palace show, were conspicuous for small numbers. It would have been better for the breed to have equalized the classes at the two shows.

Among the Bantams were two novelties, the Mille Fleurs and the Quails, which were probably passed without notice by the great majority of visitors, because they were cooped when the light was poor. The Mille Fleur is a feather legged, slightly bearded bantam, having buff plumage in which, typically, each feather has a black spangle at the end, and at the end of feather and spangle, a little white tip. Well marked specimens are very pretty, but the white increases too much with age. The Quail bantams are about the size of a common pigeon, resemble it very much in shape, are very tame, and have a habit of chattering vigorously when stirred up a little.

One of the best new ideas (new in poultry shows) was the information bureau with its illuminated black board, which greatly aided those who wished to get in touch quickly with others in the Garden. If you asked for a man at the bureau, his name was put up on the black board, which could be seen from every part of the hall, and if in the hall, he could meet you at once at this place. One of the innovations that ought to have been made, *but was not*, is the giving of the addresses of exhibitors, with their names, in the body of the catalogue. This is so much better than giving the addresses in an alphabetically arranged list that I never could understand why a number of shows continue to follow the latter practice.

BOSTON SHOW NOTES

Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Boston Poultry Association Breaks all American Records

IT IS practically impossible to get the exact number of birds on exhibition at a great poultry show, and to make thoroughly satisfactory comparisons of the numbers of entries in various classes. The single entries and pens present no difficulties until we try to make comparisons in classes of rare varieties. But the non-competitive displays of various kinds vary so in the numbers of birds represented by an entry number that it would require a much more careful count than a reporter can make to get the exact number of birds on exhibition.

In another place in this issue, there is given a comparison, by classes, of the numbers of birds competing in poultry classes at Madison Square Garden and at Boston this winter. This comparison is made to give some idea of the amount of publicity each breed or variety is getting from the exhibits of it that are made at the leading shows, and to indicate also to breeders of varieties comparatively weak in these shows where they can exhibit with the best prospect of getting valuable show records.

In addition to that, I give here as good a summary as I can of the comparative entries. If it is erroneous in any way, correction will be made when satisfactory proof of the error is given. The greatest possibility of error comes in the figures for displays at the Garden, where I did not count the birds in displays, but as I have allowed for the Garden a greater average number in displays than I counted at Boston, I think that if the figures err it is against the latter.

According to my computations, there were on exhibition at Boston, approximately 5,000 head of poultry, 2,800 pigeons, and 500 ornamental and game birds — all of these figures being under the actual numbers. The figures for poultry include the utility exhibits and the pens of birds on exhibition for demonstration purposes, all of which were birds of Standard varieties and of fair to superior quality. Leaving the utility and demonstration exhibits out of consideration, Madison Square Garden led Boston by about 150 birds on poultry entries. Boston led by about 800 in pigeons and by about 150 in birds in ornamental displays. In the total number of birds in the show, Boston led by about 1,000. As the figures indicate, the two shows were, speaking broadly, neck and neck as "fancy poultry shows," with Boston away ahead on pigeons and in practical exhibits.

Boston has a very great advantage over both the Garden and Palace shows, in that the Mechanics Building affords virtually unlimited floor space, thus doing away with the necessity for extensive double tiering of coops for poultry. A little of this is sometimes done to avoid separating a class, but only in minor classes, and in parts of the hall where it is inconspicuous. At the rate of growth that has been maintained for the past few years, it seems now quite apparent that unless the metropolis can provide more room for its poultry shows, "little old Boston" will soon have the title to "first show in the land" so secure that the commercial value of a Garden winning will cease to be greater than that of a winning here. Everyone must concede that, other things being equal, New York could easily hold "the premier show" of America; simply because it is the greatest city. But if New York wants the biggest show in America, it must have a better place for it than is now available, and if it wants the best show in America — beyond dispute — it must have one show — not two. If our metropolis cannot provide a place for one mammoth show, it may be better to have two shows there, but it seems to me self-evident that it cannot hold two shows and have either one of them outrank Boston.

It was a little like old times to see that class of over 200 Light Brahmas, about the number of an average class in the good old days of the variety, but by no means equal to an average class of those days in average quality and condition. For this, the late hatching season of 1913 was in part responsible. The young bird nearly all needed from one to two months to bring them to their best. But even at that, few of them would have the quality and finish that used to be found almost all through the class. A few years of hot competition are required to bring that back. Several old time Brahma breeders asked me if I thought the new generation of fanciers of this variety could ever produce such strings of birds as used to come out. My answer was and is: Why not? They have a far better start, and, without disparagement to the veterans, we must assume that skill in breeding does not die with them.

Other Asiatic classes came out strong enough to make approximately five hundred birds in the show. Dark Brahmas generally show the objectionable brown cast in the plumage, that only the most skillful breeding can keep out. Buff Cochins and Partridge Cochins were as good as they have ever been. In the latter variety, there was good competition, and, considering the displays and the birds in competition, this was certainly a wonderful class; not better than the Buffs in quality, but more of them. Black Langshans, too, were a good class, though some of the older breeders say that the Langshan is losing something of its distinctive type.

W. B. ATHERTON
Secretary of the Boston Poultry Association

The Barred Rock class was the best at this show in a long time, probably the best ever seen here. As a rule, the Garden has had better classes in this variety than Boston, but that was not the case this year, the two classes being very like in quality. Even without the exhibits of cockerel bred females and pullet bred males, Boston had the larger class. For the first time, a western judge passed on this class at a great eastern show. Those I heard comment upon the judging, agreed that the awards were placed, on the whole, consistently with the awards at the Garden. Comment on the other Rock classes would be like repetition of comment on the same classes at most recent shows. The exhibitors change some, but the general character of each class continues much the same from year to year. Whites and Partridges strong. Buffs not as good as we would like to see. Columbians fair.

The White Wyandotte class was a little larger than that at the Garden, and, again, the judging favored moderately close feathered specimens with fair length of leg, rather than loose feathered, low set birds. Not much that is specific can be said in a brief statement in regard to other Wyandotte classes. They were of the usual quality here.

A good small class of American Dominiques of the old Dominique type was present, and seemed to me to attract more attention than last year. If the enthusiastic admirers of this breed persist, it will not be long before we will see a really good class and a large one.

Rhode Island Reds in both varieties have come to a very stable condition, both as to numbers and quality here. The classes are always large, and nothing at all "ordinary" has a chance to win. There is probably no class at present that is as hard to judge as this—as hard for a conscientious judge to pass upon, making awards that he can justify in his own mind, and to the exhibitors. Some remarkably beautiful birds have been produced in more than one shade of dark red, and it seems as hard to be consistent in judging on color now as it was on shape in the early days of the breed.

Buckeyes were the best class I have seen to date.

In Orpingtons, the Single Comb Whites were the largest class, with several other varieties well represented, as the figures in the lists of awards show in detail.

Single Comb Whites were the largest Leghorn class, but Single Comb Browns were remarkable for the specimens, both male and female, of surpassing quality, showing such perfection in the Brown as we have come to expect as a matter of course in the Whites that win at our best shows.

The Black Spanish shown at New York were here, but most of those who saw them at both places seemed to think that it would have been better if they had been away. They not only showed the effects of previous showing, but nearly all had suffered more or less injury from frost, and some were in very bad condition.

The Houdan class was the largest and best I have seen, the only one approaching it being one at this show some ten or twelve years ago. In addition to the Standard color, there were White Houdans and a few Blues,—the latter not yet ready to be introduced to the public.

White Crested Black Polish were said to be the best class of the variety ever seen. Campines come mostly from farther south. They do not seem to get much of a hold in this vicinity, perhaps because the type of fancier most likely to take them up is here interested in Polish and Hamburgs.

Buttercups would have been considered a good class for a new variety, if everyone who takes note of such points had not that big class at the Palace with which to compare others this year.

After seeing the class at the Garden, one hardly wanted a second look at the Dark Cornish here. The Red-Laced variety had quite a large entry, including some really attractive specimens.

The duck exhibit was small. Except for the Indian Runners, there were few classes with more than one or two entries. Geese were very much better — one of the best classes ever seen here. Bronze turkeys were good, and the White turkeys from Ohio remarkably good. An admirer of the Red turkeys, also called Bourbon Reds, recently took me to task for speaking slightingly of the Reds in reports of past, and challenged a comparison of the exhibits of the Red and the Bronze at this show. He declared that he would much prefer that I should not mention them at all than refer to them as I had. As I had not referred to them specifically at all in any report of this show, his remarks did not sit well on me. I wrote him to that effect, adding that I would take par-

ticular note of the Reds at this show and say just what I thought of them.

There were three shown,— a cock and two pullets. In size and shape the cock would compare quite favorably with ordinary Bronze turkey cocks. He was quite a symmetrical, rugged looking bird. The pullets were small and lacked considerable of being as good as average good Bronze pullets, though many Bronze pullets no better may be seen. A western visitor told me that Ohio and Kentucky could show better Red turkeys, and that he would make an effort to have some sent here from his section next year.

There were nearly two hundred exhibits in the "utility" section for live birds. The fowls numbered 163, and if the relative numbers of the different breeds at this show could be taken as indicating their popularity with practical poultry keepers, the Plymouth Rocks would appear to have a long lead over any other breed. There were 75 of them; 88 of all other breeds.

Many of those exhibiting in this section supposed that each variety would compete by itself, and expressed their dissatisfaction when they found that competition was by breeds — not by varieties. It is doubtful if as large an entry of Rocks could be secured again if all varieties compete together, unless ribbons are given for prizes after 1st and 2d, as is done in the regular classes.

The display of eggs and dressed poultry was very good, and, with the exhibits of utility poultry and the Massachusetts Agricultural College exhibit, attracted a great deal of attention. There was some grumbling from exhibitors who thought that the "practical" exhibits should be in a more prominent place, but allowance must be made both for them and for the management. We have to recognize the fact that the utility exhibit is something of an innovation, and that it will take time to develop it and adjust everything relating to it. The way for the exhibitors to bring it into prominence is to exhibit *and advertise their winnings.*

The English birds, brought by Wm. H. Cook and Clem Watson, were not entered in competition, but were cooped at the rear of the stage in Exhibition Hall. They attracted considerable attention, and comment upon them was varied. Some of the birds were in good form, even after having been shown at the Garden and at Baltimore, but many showed the effects of both overshowing and exposure to unaccustomed cold. The distinctly English breeds and types were most attractive. The English Columbians were much too large and coarse to suit our taste, and were not equal to ours in quality. This applies, of course, to the few specimens shown. No doubt England has good colored specimens.

The extreme cold made the attendance light on Tuesday and not as large as usual on Wednesday. Thursday brought the greatest crowd in the history of the show. Friday and Saturday the attendance was good. Altogether the gate receipts were probably as large as at any previous show. The notable thing about attendance at this and other large eastern shows last year and this year has been the large number of people newly interested in poultry. Old poultrymen generally comment upon it, each one observing that he sees it very strikingly among people of his acquaintance.

The exhibitor's banquet, on Tuesday evening, was well attended, and, as usual, everyone had a good time. This is according to reports. I did not go, because to do so, means staying in town over night, and I always want to be at home nights when the thermometer is below zero, if possible. When you can't get home, there is nothing for it but to take all the kinds of chances of damage by frost that come with extreme cold. A lot of exhibitors at the show who would have liked to go home that night, but could not do so with any prospect of getting in seasonably next day — with train service demoralized as it was — faced the prospects of frozen combs in the poultry house, and frozen plumbing in the dwelling house, philosophically.

One exhibitor who sent a man with his birds, and planned to come himself the middle of the week, came late and reported several score of male birds badly frosted — the first time he had ever had serious trouble of that kind in his location.

The incubator and supply displays were more numerous than ever, and many of them were uncommonly attractive. It is frequently remarked by those in this line of business that it does not pay to put up such fine displays, but that is mostly between shows. At the shows they vie with each other to attract the attention of visitors, and the price they pay for concessions has come to be a very substantial part of the receipts of a show.

The displays of ornamental fowl in large coops which, for several years, have been distributed over quite a large space near the entrance, were better than ever, and were a great drawing card, but there were almost too many of them, and the aisles all through Machinery Hall were too narrow for safety with such crowds as were there on Thursday and on Saturday afternoon. As a matter of fact, while there is plenty more room in the building, this show rather overcrowded the rooms that have been in use for the show, and the aisles were often difficult to get through when the crowd was light.

Though few of those who do not like the fakir element realized it, they came in contact with it here for the last time at a Boston show. Secretary Atherton authorizes the statement that hereafter the sellers of eye classes, cement, etc., etc., etc., and the subscription solicitor who is working a gift proposition, will be positively barred from the show. Only business directly pertaining to poultry will be allowed, and the subscription agent with a straightforward proposition will not be handicapped by the kind of competition the "bally hoo" men make.

It is to be hoped that under improved conditions the "legitimate publishers" will quit cutting prices. It is not a good advertisement for the poultry business when some of our largest poultry journals are taking straight subscription for 25 cents a year.

A POULTRY FARM IN SWEDEN.
From Edward Brown's Report on The Poultry Industry in Sweden and Denmark.

Double Matings and Double Standards

AGITATION for a standard for Barred Plymouth Rocks which will make the practice of double mating, that is, of breeding the exhibition males and females from different lines unnecessary, has continued though with varying intensity, since very soon after that practice became common among leading eastern breeders. The agitators have been always very earnest and sincere, and — assuming that their premises were correct, their arguments are unanswerable; but — their premises happen to be wrong.

If my memory is not at fault, it was Grant M. Curtis who once made the statement that it is not possible to figure a loss from poultry keeping — *on paper*. You can put down — on paper — the minimum of possible production — on paper — and the maximum of probable loss — on paper — and it will always show a satisfactory margin of profit — on paper. But somehow or other in real life and real poultry keeping the losses in the beginning are much more in evidence than the profits. Similarly in the matter of double matings: granted his premises and the man who in a debate on this point pleads for single matings and natural standards wins — hands down. But when the ribbons are up, the lion's share of the awards have gone to the man who practices the double mating system. The advocate of single matings assumes that the standard is to blame for this, and reasons that if the standard is made to suit him he will get the prizes.

That's as far really as the advocate of single matings has progressed. I cannot remember that one of them has ever undertaken to draw a standard for Barred Rock color that would suit his requirements a standard that would indicate the exact shade of the ideal specimen of one sex and the precise degree of difference between this and the shade of the opposite sex. Why should not the advocates of single matings for Barred Plymouth Rocks do this, and why should not the American Poultry Association "recognize" both?

In England there are two types of Langshans for which classes are regularly made in the shows, the so-called Croad Langshan which is much of the Chinese type, and the so-called "Modern Langshan" which somewhat resembles an Exhibition Game. It would be quite interesting if we could have in this country two kinds of Barred Rocks, one the present Standard Barred Rock and the other a "natural standard" Barred Rock in which the males were as much lighter than the females as the breeders decided was "natural." Consistency would require that breeders of this type should use only exhibition specimens in their breeding pens. Will some of those who preach single matings tell us how long they can hold any particular shade of color that they may select for their standard shade by mating together only specimens of that shade?

The advocates of *natural* standards for this, and other varieties, if they are going to apply the same logic and consistency that they apply to the Standard shade of color of the male and female Barred Rock, will have to admit some other characters that it is *natural* for one sex or the other to have. It is not *natural* for the male of a party-colored fowl to have the colors of the female in all sections as Barred Rock males have. Normally, the male has quite brilliant colors on the characteristic male feathers. Fanciers have bred the color out of these in many varieties — in none more completely than in the Barred Plymouth Rock. If the variety is bred to a *natural* standard, how natural is it to be?

A recent writer on this subject declares that the variety cannot be popular unless it has such a standard that the farmer who breeds Barred Rocks can take his birds to the country fair with some prospect of winning a prize. But how in the name of common-sense can it be any easier for farmers to win prizes when standards are easy than when they are difficult? No matter what the standard is, the skilled breeder will outclass the poultry keeper who mates "standard" specimens, and if the prizes at any fair are worth going after, the skilled breeder will get them. Anyone ought to be able to see this, but if — as seems plain — there are many who cannot, would it not be a good plan to let them have classes for natural Barred Rocks, and absolutely prohibit a person who exhibited one kind from exhibiting the other? I cannot think of anything that would bring the advocates of natural standards to a realizing sense of their folly more quickly than this. Give them what they want, and let them learn by experience.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Farm-Poultry

A MAGAZINE FOR EVERYONE INTERESTED IN POULTRY.

Another Phase of Waste in Poultry Culture.

WHEN the United States Department of Agriculture issues press notices and bulletins calling attention to the enormous losses of poultry and eggs due to easily preventable causes — to failure to do things which ordinary common sense should teach people to do, the effect seems to be to impress others temporarily with the folly of such indifference, but to make little impression upon those who need the admonition. Similarly when losses due to mishandling occur under somewhat spectacular conditions, as was the case when great quantities of turkeys were condemned just before Thanksgiving, the folly of those responsible for such losses excites general compassion.

But to our mind, the losses due to negligence and ignorance are not half so deplorable as those that are due to misdirected energy. In this class we would put the losses of the many who go into the business with wrong ideas of it, and also of the multitude of those who, while not losing heavily, have continuous small losses and curtailments of profits because they are constantly following new fads in the hope of getting extraordinary results, instead of using simple methods to get ordinary results. For this attitude the poultry press, as a whole, is largely responsible; but perhaps not greatly to blame, because it is to the advantage of the poultry press, as a whole, to cater to the great expectations of neophytes in poultry culture. It is simply giving the average novice and amateur what he wants.

If you sit down and try to get a broad view of the many phases of the poultry industry and analyze conditions, you can hardly fail to observe that there is needless waste nearly everywhere. At a comparatively few points, economical conditions and methods have been carefully worked out and applied, but generally speaking, there is confusion and waste on every hand. It would take a column of this paper simply to name the separate matters to which this statement applies. Let us consider only a few of the smaller ones.

What does the waste of poultry manure in the United States amount to annually? No one knows. It would be worth while for the Bureau of Animal Husbandry or some of our educational institutions that are in a position to do a little work of this kind to investigate this in a few representative communities.

What has been lost by those who have plunged into various "systems" of intensive poultry keeping the last few years? To get even a faint appreciation of this one needs to get into a vicinity where people *bit* freely on these propositions, and go around among them.

Every year poultry keepers lose heavily because of the absurd idea that they must feed a certain ration or brand of food. Preposterous as such a statement seems upon its face, it nevertheless is a fact that many poultry keepers who ought to know better will feed short through a period when they are short of the feeding stuffs they prefer, rather than make up the deficiency with other materials. They do this because they have been misled as to the nature and use of a "balanced ration." They assume that the ration they use is perfect and that the addition of any other ingredient will disturb the "balance" of the ration, with disastrous results.

The remedy for losses due to misapprehensions is correct knowledge of elementary facts, and this knowledge is less general than it should be, because it is not as attractive to enthusiasts as descriptions of supposedly scientific methods or of trade "secrets."

Prof. Dryden and His "Champion" Hens.

SINCE the letter referring to the attitude of Prof. James Dryden of the Oregon Experiment Station toward "unofficial" laying records, and the comments upon it were put in print we have seen in the *Country Gentleman* January 10, another article from Prof. Dryden on "The 300-Egg Hen. Not a Pure-Bred, But the Result of Selection in Breeding."

This article gives the history of the "champion" hen that is alleged to have a record of 291 eggs in twelve months and also the story of a later "champion" said to have laid 303 eggs in twelve months. We hope that all readers who are interested in laying qualities and records will look up this article and read it with care, drawing their own conclusions as to the probable trustworthiness of these "records" and also as to the general accuracy of statements made by Prof. Dryden. We will give a few samples and express our own opinion, but in a matter of such moment we hope that readers will read all of Prof. Dryden's own story of his champion hens.

He says, among other things, about the 291-egg hen: "Though egg men throughout the country were talking about her record she did not stop laying to rest on her record, but up to date has laid steadily, in spite of the fact that she has been disturbed by camera men and moving picture machines; taken out of her accustomed yard and house on an egg-reducing ration; carried a trip of one hundred miles to Portland and back, and made the center of a 'reception' in the largest department store in that city for four days — in spite of all this she has preserved her red comb, though throwing aside some of her feather adornment and has kept up the egg laying. Even in Portland, while crowds thronged around her daily, she deposited an egg a day."

We are also told that this hen laid 99 eggs in 100 days, that she began laying when only five and a half months old, and that her eggs, 291 of them, averaged 2 oz. in weight. The eggs of the hen said to have laid 303 eggs in twelve months are said to average 2¼ oz. in weight.

After this, we think that it is about time for the sensible poultrymen of Oregon to get busy and make a thorough investigation of everything relating to Prof. Dryden's work. Such an investigation should be made not only to show whether or not the records are above suspicion of inaccuracy, but because Prof. Dryden is using his stories of champion hens to bolster up the peculiar views about the general worthlessness of Standard bred stock for practical purposes, which caused a flurry when published at a bulletin of his station three years ago. It is no credit to an institution and a state to have the head of an educational and experimental department propagating such errors as Prof. Dryden does by such methods as he uses.

It is absurd for him to state that a hen was put on "an egg reducing ration" while he was trying to make "a world's record." The two things do not jibe. His article is full of erroneous statements and is in many places misleading. As we have had occasion to say of some of the other men who vouch for remarkable records, so we must say of Prof. Dryden that his stories of his work are not such careful, fair and consistent statements, as should come from those who ask us to take their word for improbable things.

Publishing Reports of Shows.

THERE is probably no one matter connected with the poultry interest in which so many people are interested that is as generally unsatisfactory as the reporting of poultry shows. The prime reason for this is that it is practically impossible for monthly papers to give any considerable number of show reports. Such reports would, logically, be a principal feature in a weekly fancier's paper during the show season. But with an overplus of monthlies we have only one weekly interested in poultry, and in it poultry ranks after dogs. It publishes the awards of many of the principal shows in the East, and on this account gets a scattering support among poultry fanciers elsewhere, but it cannot cover the country.

Each monthly publishes more or less complete reports of a few shows which either because of their location or general importance are regarded as of particular interest to its readers. With rare exceptions, each monthly publishes its reports of shows with an eye to the interests of its advertisers. Thus, reports generally are partial and incomplete, and it is next to impossible for anyone who does not visit a show to get from the published reports of it a good idea of the show, as a whole, or of any part of it.

In the past fourteen years the writer has published accounts of shows written from all points of view, sometimes writing the full general report himself, sometimes employing others to write parts of it. In the case of several of the most important shows, we at one time went to considerable trouble and expense to make reports as complete and as satisfactory as possible, employing a number of specialists to report critically on the classes. After a two years' trial of this plan we saw plainly that while a small proportion of readers liked it, there were not enough readers interested in a complete detailed report of any show to make it advisable to give space to such reports to the curtailment of miscellaneous matters.

The McAvoy Case.

IT WAS, as we remember, some six or eight years ago that complaints against E. F. McAvoy, of Cambridge, N. Y., began to be made by those who had dealings with him. Mr. McAvoy had secured some of the best Houdan stock in America, and seemed to be able to keep it up to the quality it had when he secured it, but people who ordered from him frequently complained that they either got nothing, or did not get what they ordered. After a time he was barred from exhibiting at the shows, but birds alleged to belong to him were quite regularly found in the classes at some of the leading shows, entered by other persons, and were usually among the winners.

What to do with McAvoy became one of the leading issues in the poultry world. The American Poultry Association professed to be able to do nothing, because he was not a member; but kept strangely silent about the other aspect of the case — the question of protecting its own members. It is a comparatively easy matter to suspend or expel a member as an incident of an annual meeting; but to prosecute an offender for the benefit of members and of poultry interests generally, would be expensive and very troublesome. The A. P. A. has always side stepped when this case was put up to it. In this, however, the A. P. A. was doing no different from the individuals and other organizations that had occasion to do (or avoid doing) something in connection with Mr. McAvoy. For years his case simply awaited the appearance of a complainant who would press his complaint.

Such a complainant appeared last spring in the person of E. F. Boyson, of Rome, N. Y. The charge made against McAvoy was that of using the mails to defraud. The case was taken up by the Federal authorities; he was arrested, and was released on $5,000 bail. The case was to have been tried early in December. When the time for trial came, McAvoy pleaded guilty and a fine of $750 was imposed on him.

Now Mr. Boyson and some others are publicly and strongly expressing their disapproval of the officers and the courts because McAvoy was not given a prison sentence. This attitude does no credit to those who take it. The court took the position that the imposition of a fine, and consequent court record, sufficiently served the ends of justice, while to send the man to prison would involve consequences quite out of proportion to the offense — ruining him financially, and carrying the punishment beyond him to members of his family.

The vindictive spirit that is shown in this and other instances does no credit to the poultry fraternity. It appears from a letter published by Mr. Boyson in the *American Fancier*, that as soon as he learned that the court would probably not impose a prison sentence he began to relax his interest in the case. The explanation he makes for not continuing attendance at court until the matter was disposed of is rather flimsy. It is a fair inference from his letter that he dropped out when and because he found that the court would not ruin McAvoy. It would be well for poultrymen who easily assume that the severest penalties are the appropriate due of those who depart from the paths of rectitude in "chicken trades," or who rob hen roosts, to consider what courts would have left to impose for greater crimes if the penalties which they desire were inflicted for these. Mr. McAvoy is, apparently, effectually checked in his course of misrepresenting what he sells. He can continue it (if so disposed) only at extraordinary risks. As far as poultry interests are concerned, he has little power to harm anyone. As the case stands, he has the opportunity—not a very bright one to be sure, but still an opportunity — to, in a measure, rehabilitate himself, and perhaps contribute very materially to the development of the breed in which he is interested.

Popularizing the Rarer Varieties of Poultry.

WHEN it is fully developed, our new plan of handling classified advertising, will make that section of the paper a complete analytical chart of all breeds and varieties of poultry. How soon it will even approximately realize our idea depends largely upon the disposition of breeders of the rarer varieties to co-operate with us in doing missionary work for them. We believe in the multiplication of varieties, and in the recognition by the American Poultry Association of every variety that upon a common sense interpretation of the term is an established variety. We believe that the best interests of the fancy and of poultry culture as a whole, demand that no artificial restrictions be placed upon the natural propensity of fanciers to make new varieties.

At the same time, it is plain to everyone that even with all artificial restrictions removed, the number of varieties widely popular at any time will always be small, and the breeders of other varieties will be handicapped in their efforts to popularize them because they will get so much less publicity than the kinds in which more people are interested. One way that the breeders of rare varieties can increase the interest in their varieties is by co-operation in advertising.

To illustrate: Suppose there are in different parts of the country five breeders of a certain variety, each using a small ad. in one paper, that being the only ad. of the variety in that paper. A reader of any one of these papers looking through its advertising is not likely to notice the ad. of this variety unless he is looking for it, or if he does see that one little ad. passes it by concluding that he does not want a variety in which there is apparently so little interest.

Suppose now that three or four of these breeders had ads. in one paper, either display ads. in separate parts of the paper, or classified ads. in a group. Every man's ad. directly reinforces that of every other man, and the several ads. collectively make a total impression much greater, even in the one paper, than they would separately in different papers. Advertisers of rare varieties would advertise them much more effectively if a group of breeders of a variety would "bunch" their advertising in a few representative papers.

The advertising of these varieties as it is usually done, fails to make any lasting impression because it is not regular and permanent itself. The advertiser is apt to try a few insertions occasionally, and if he does not almost immediately get result that encourage him to continue, he drops the ad. for the time. If the first advertisers of any variety which has gained great popularity had done that, their variety would not have dated its rise from their efforts. In the promotion of every variety that has become conspicuous, the first advertisers have often been men who had faith enough in it to keep on putting out their money in advertising month after month for several years before returns proportionate to the outlay began to come.

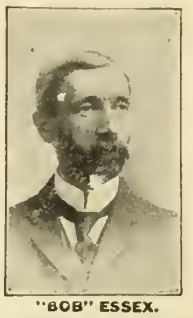
Of course simple faith and advertising will not make a variety widely popular unless it has the elements of popularity. The advertiser must use judgment about that, and no matter how much he personally likes his variety, he ought to be able to estimate the probable measure of its popularity without bias, and advertise on such a scale as the prospect warranted. If there were in this country today a half a dozen breeders with passably well finished Red Leghorns or "Columbian" Leghorns, it would pay them to spend all the money that they could in efforts to popularize them, for either variety would have a fair prospect of becoming highly popular.

On the other hand, it would not be wise for a breeder of so well bred a variety as the Black Spanish, or any of the varieties of Polish, to advertise heavily with the idea that a demand for them could be created which would justify a large initial investment in advertising. The advertiser of these and of many other varieties that might be named should understand that while they can never be widely popular, if their claims are properly and fairly presented, the number of those interested in them can be very largely increased. In advertising such varieties, one ought to decide first how much he can afford to spend "for the good of the cause," if he should sell little or nothing for a year or more, and distribute his appropriation to the best advantage.

The mistake which those who are willing to lay out something to popularize a non-popular fowl in which they are interested almost invariably make, is that of trying to exploit it as deserving a place "in the front rank" of popularity. They are not satisfied to make for it its own little niche in the hall of fame, but insist that everyone shall hail it as the greatest attraction in the hall. In this way they hurt their cause more than they help it, for it is not the poultry keeper who wants the most popular variety that they should try to interest, but the one that can be interested in a variety because it is different from the type that the majority prefer, and has a somewhat unique individuality.

Further, by inordinate praise of their favorites they challenge comparisons in matters where they do not excel, or raise expectations that are not realized. So many who become interested enough to make inquiries, go no farther, and many who make a beginning quit soon after. There is nothing hurts a variety more than to have efforts to push it promptly met by the adverse reports of many who have considered it—and taken something else; or, after a short experience, have discarded it. It is hard to make headway against that kind of opposition. In the popular phrase it "came to town wrong," "got in bad," and until this impressson has worn out, there is little prospect of satisfactory results from advertising it. About all the breeder can do is to keep it "on the map," and let it not be entirely forgotten.

"BOB" ESSEX' GREAT BIG OFFER

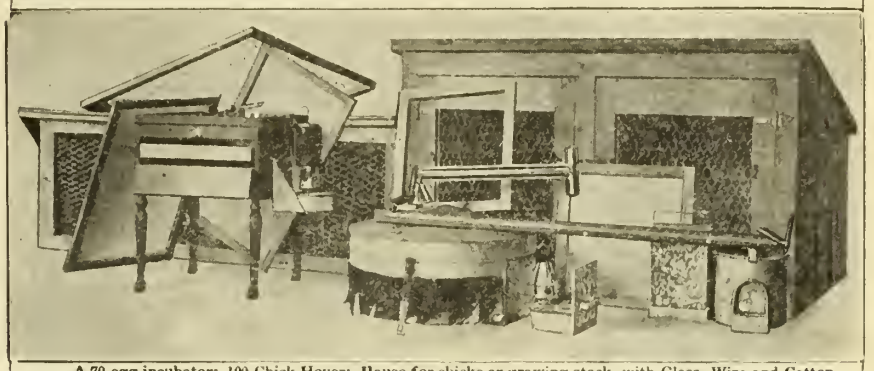


"BOB" ESSEX.

Let me Start You in the Poultry Business Right. I will give you a complete Poultry Plant of High Quality at such a Bargain Price that it seems like giving it away. I want to help you "Make Good." My factory is running nights—every night except Sunday—turning out the

LARGEST LINE OF INCUBATORS AND BROODERS IN AMERICA

Write today for my Big Free Catalogue and read about them. But let me tell you right here about this Great Bargain Outfit. Everything you need to do business with, and do it Right, for $25. This is the way I help poultry-keepers. My customers are successful. They get High Quality goods at Rock Bottom Prices. This is a sample. Order today and make sure of it.



A 70-egg incubator; 100-Chick Hover; House for chicks or growing stock, with Glass, Wire and Cotton Front; Wire Run with double Wire and Wooden Hinged Roof and Four Cotton Frames; Roost and Lice Proof Supports, Grit Box and Wall Fount; also Complete Plans for Laying Houses Good value at $50 You get it for $25

ROBERT ESSEX INCUBATOR CO. 35 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y. 87 Barclay St., New York City

Scratchings from the Litter of Our Exchange Table.

THE *Poultry Item* scored a beat on all the other monthlies, and even on our only weekly by getting the awards of the Madison Square Garden and a pretty good report of the show as well in its January number and getting the paper out close to the first of the month. The *Item* has a good organization and a fine printing plant and knows how to use both. We congratulate them on their enterprise in this case.

The *Poultry Fancier* does not approve the attitude of shows which would bar the solicitors of poultry journals from plying their calling in the show room. It says: "As a rule, the subscription solicitors of our leading poultry journals are gentlemen and in and out of the show room conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner. They make their living by selling poultry journals to the people who want their goods, just the same as any other man who sells any other honest commodity."

It is because the exceptions to the above stated rule had increased until it was "more honored in the breach than in the observance" that the poultry journals' subscription solicitors have worn out their welcome first with the visitors at shows and then with the managers. With the keen competition and the general cutting of subscription prices the last three or four years, many solicitors, in fact most solicitors have become obnoxiously insistent in calling their papers to the attention of those in the vicinity of their stands.

At the same time there is much of both truth and reason in the *Fancier's* further contention which it puts in the form of a question, and I take the liberty of converting into a declaration that: It is not right that the poultry journals should run free reading notices, awards and show dates, and then be denied the right to purchase space at a poultry show for the purpose of selling their goods.

When you sift it out however, the whole question of the relation of poultry journals and shows is not a question of right, but one of expediency. To state it as I see it personally, I don't want to put a solicitor in many, if any, shows, because I don't think that it pays. But, I don't think, either, that a show that bars poultry journals takes the right attitude. It seems to me that the best way is for the show to maintain a stand for the sale of poultry literature, but sell space to those who prefer to handle their own books and papers. There is a difference between barring the journals, and creating conditions under which they will tend to eliminate themselves.

When an individual or a paper begins to air its virtues, others begin to look for its faults. That is human nature. We all boast at our peril, and trip the other fellow in his boasting whenever we can.

Looking through the agricultural papers the other day, I found some very interesting things in the editor's annual special talk with his readers—some good ideas that I can use. I also found him pointing with pride to the absence from his columns of "patent medicine ads." Glancing through the paper I immediately saw that he meant "papent medicines" for human beings. There were numerous advertisements of "patent medicines" for farm animals, the largest and most conspicuous ad. in the paper being of a "patent medicine" for hogs.

Such distinctions are too subtle for me.

Another agricultural paper announced that it had decided not to take any more advertising of commission men, because even with the greatest care to accept only the advertising of trustworthy concerns, cases would arise of differences between shippers and commission houses, which the latter did not satisfactorily explain. The universal application of that rule would practically eliminate a large part of the advertising from the columns of most papers. But I cannot understand why this paper should balk at commission house ads. when it was carrying the advertisement of an article said to be equally efficacious for lice on cattle, and sore

MORE THAN SIXTY REGULAR PRIZES WERE PLACED ON OWEN FARMS BIRDS

In my own hands and in the hands of customers this year at the LARGEST SHOWS ever held at NEW YORK and BOSTON.

1914 MATINGS IN

Buff and White Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Rhode Island Reds,

Are the Best ever made on Owen Farms

EGGS from BEST MATINGS in the World $10 for 15; $30 for 50; $50 for 100.

BABY CHICKS from THESE MATINGS $1.50 each in lots of 20 or more at one time.

EGGS from CHOICE MATINGS $5 for 15; $15 for 50; $25 for 100.

BABY CHICKS from THESE MATINGS 50c. each in lots of 20 or more at one time.

Send for my new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and MATING LIST, and book your order now.

Superb Show Birds for February Shows and Grand Breeding Birds of all qualities for sale at absolutely fair prices.

I want your order, and REMEMBER, your ABSOLUTE, ULTIMATE SATISFACTION means my PERMANENT SUCCESS.

MAURICE F. DELANO,

122 WILLIAM STREET,
VINEYARD HAVEN, - - - MASS.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.
FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards

AT BOSTON, JANUARY, 1914,

All First Prizes on Single Comb Brown Leghorns

In competition with birds from California to the Atlantic Coast, including Canada. Many of the competing birds were winners this season and last at the largest shows of the East and West. Yet our winnings were—1, 2, Cock; 1, 3, Hen; 1, 2, 3, Cockerel; 1, 2, 3, Pullet; 1, Pen.

ALL SPECIALS.

Our Display Pens of Cockerel and Pullet mating Barred Plymouth Rocks were one of the strongest attractions at the same show.

Our Partridge Plymouth Rocks at Madison Square Garden, December, 1913, won 1st, Cock; 1st, Cockerel. ALL SPECIALS ON MALES, on two entries.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards,

BOX 666, ——— WALTHAM, MASS.

WILLIAM ELLERY BRIGHT, Proprietor. F. C. COOK, Superintendent.

throats in human heings, and of wonderful "patent medicine" to put on land, and of golden opportunities for settlers in a new country. Personally, I would trust the average commission man just as far as the average vendor of land inoculating material or promoter of settlement schemes.

Here is a good description of a fancier from the pen of J. H. Drevenstedt in the *American Fancier:* "The multiplication of fancy breeds does not alarm us in the least and as long as distinctive merit or beauty is embodied in these novelties of the feathered race we welcome them, and every fancier will do the same provided he is a genuine one. We do not like the spirit that prevails in the writings of those who are opposed to certain breeds, and which consists simply of bolstering up their own favorites at the expense of somebodys else's pets. No true fancier is prejudiced; no true fancier will decry the value of a breed he may not admire, but which his neighbor perhaps considers of surpassing beauty and merit. That is the proper spirit, and the broader and more liberal our views are in all such matters, the better for the fancy."

I would remind the editor of the *Southern Poultry Guide*, published at Meridian, Miss., that the "copyrightable" contents of every issue of FARM POULTRY are protected by copyright; and would say that, while we do not object to a limited use of matter from our columns when full credit is given, I think that to take five articles from one issue is unreasonable. As he only credits us with two of them, I suspect the editor of the *S. P. G.* himself thinks that it does not look well to clip too much from one paper at the same time. Two of the articles not credited are short ones which appeared in FARM-POULTRY as reprints, but with introductory paragraphs which are ours, and the use of which by our contemporary shows where he got them. If he wants to use our reprints he should write his own introductions. One of our editorials is simply credited to *Ex.*

With the issue of January 16th, *Poultry* England, appears in permanently enlarged form, with pages the same length as those of this paper, but a little narrower. The size has been half way between the size of our pages and the common size for poultry papers in this country. With the larger pages, larger type is used in some places, notably in the show reports, which, in the fine type in which they were formerly set, must have been quite a strain on the eyes of anyone who undertook to read many of them. Among other new features introduced is a serial story of the sensational type, which, as far as the first installment goes, is not related to poultry, so I wait to see whether the idea is to give the reader general as well as technical reading.

J. H. Drevenstedt has an article in the January number of the *American Poultry World*, on the "Hobbies of Poultry Judges," in which he gives the hobbies of a few judges who are now either retired or doing little judging. What the exhibitors in general would like to have is a list of the hobbies of the present day judges. Such a book should sell well — especially if each judge certified that the statement in regard to his hobbies was correct.

Query: If a judge confessed to a hobby, would the A. P. A. take away his license?

Poultry editors (with the exception of myself) seem to be the most complaisant class of human beings. Perhaps the reader saw a little item used as a fill on page 13 of our January issue, stating that *Poultry*, of Peotone, Ill., had been bought by C. M. Walter, of Kalamazoo, Mich. That was a very condensed abstract of a press notice apparently emanating from Clinton Mark Walter, telling what a great man he was in the poultry world, and what great things he was going to do with the paper.

Now I follow what is passing in the field of poultry journalism quite as closely as most of the profession, but I couldn't have told who Mr. Walter was. The notice said that he had been editor of *Poultry Topics*, but I had never happened on anything in that paper that led me to look for and remember the name of its editor. And I venture to say that not one in three of the editors who so cheerfully complied with Mr. Walter's request that they publish his notice, could have identified him upon hearing his name mentioned. But a lot of them published just what he sent them.

Mr. Walter starts out with the apparent purpose of making himself the Big Noise in the poultry world. That is quite an undertaking, considering what a chorus of lesser noises he must drown out before he can secure the recognition he craves, but his career will be watched with interest, to see what sort of climax it will furnish to the history of the effort to get poultry keepers to pay a special price for mechanical excellence in a poultry periodical. Of late years the paper has fallen somewhat from the high quality of paper and printing with which it started out, and has also been distinctly inferior in other ways. The general opinion among publishers is that a paper of the type *Poultry* started out to be, will not pay. Mr. Walter apparently will either show us all that we were mistaken about that, or change the price and type of the paper.

In New York City recently two large packing companies were fined heavily "for having in their possession had eggs." There are numerous laws containing provisions like this, which it would be unjust to enforce literally. It is practically impossible for one who deals in eggs to perpetually avoid having any bad eggs on his premises, and it seems quite unreasonable that a man should be liable to prosecution on any other ground than that of misrepresenting his goods or selling for food products, which are dangerous to health and in which the damaging property cannot be detected.

In all the agitation and legislation about the evil of selling bad eggs, I cannot recall that it has ever been determined just when an egg becomes unfit for food, or shown that anyone was ever harmed by eating bad eggs, or foods in which eggs that were a little off in quality had been used. Apparently it isn't the eating of bad eggs, but thinking of eating them that makes trouble.

The *Petaluma Weekly Poultry Journal*, which annually publishes statistics of the eggs and poultry shipped from Petaluma, gives figures for last year, showing that the supposed falling off in production there did not exist, and that there was an actual increase over the preceding year of 232,623 dozen eggs and 4,271 dozen poultry. The shipments for 1913 were: Eggs, 10,464,744 dozen; poultry, 88,824 dozen. The average shipments of eggs per week from Petaluma are about equal to 60% of an average day's receipts at New York, which indicates that it would take about ten Petaluma districts to supply the Metropolis with eggs.

Coal-Burning Self-Regulating

Colony Houses are perfectly safe from fire with the Newtown Colony Brooder. 8 cents a day buys sufficient coal for brooding 1,000 to 1,500 chicks in cold weather.

Newtown Giant Colony Brooder

(Ask your dealer about it)

Fill coal magazine once in 48 hours in the severest weather. In mild weather it requires less frequent attention. Rake ashes once in 24 hours.

Heat automatically regulated by thermostat. Temperature always right. Built in two sizes to accommodate 300 to 1,500 chicks. Heat Deflector need not be raised to coal and shake the fire nor to remove ashes.

Ask your dealer to show you this economical, coal-burning, self-regulating Colony Brooder, or write direct for Colony Brooder Catalog

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

39 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**

Breeding From Pullets.

OTHER things being equal, the writer's experience has been that, as a rule, he got a larger proportion (of the number hatched) of chicks that would develop into exceptionally good birds from a mating of cocks and hens in their second breeding season than from birds of any other age in any other combination. BUT,— and please note that no statement of this kind is ever to be taken without the *but*—there are lots of things to be considered in connection with the mating of any breeder's stock before making a decision to mate only old birds to reproduce your stock.

Many of the best individual birds and most finely developed birds I have ever had have been from matings of cockerels and pullets, and I have also had many birds as good as could be of their kind from matings in which one or both parents were over two years old. The question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted according to age or to any other one point. Practically, it is a question of each breeder using what birds he has to the best possible advantage, and the results will depend more upon the development, condition, and individual breeding quality of his birds than upon their age.

Further, it may be said that, notwithstanding the fact that, *other things being equal*, the average fowl is at its very best for breeding offspring of quality in its second season it is usually more prolific the first and, while usually producing a larger proportion of inferior offspring, will often actually produce as many birds of quality as the older bird that produces offspring of higher average quality.

Young birds of both sexes, when well developed, are, as a rule, much surer breeders. This is particularly true for early hatches. There are comparatively few cocks coming to their second breeding season that are of much service for producing early chicks. The hens, if in good condition, will usually give good fertility when mated with well matured cockerels at any time after they begin laying.

A wise breeder tries to use every good bird that he has to the best possible advantage. He would not think of not breeding from an exceptional cockerel or pullet because it was young, but would mate the bird as soon as mature, and try to get all the progeny possible from it. The real point to observe in using young birds is maturity. Most of those who advise against using pullets, mention this, but do not emphasize it as they should to show their readers the true situation. Nor do they in all cases make the necessary distinction between immaturity and reduced vitality as a result of winter laying.

There ought never to be any question about a Leghorn, or a Wyandotte, Red, or Rock pullet that only weighs four or five pounds when full grown, being as *mature* as it ever will be in its first breeding season; but very few pullets that have laid well during a considerable part of the winter are in good condition when the time comes to set their eggs to produce their successors. The yearling hens that did not lay until mid-winter, or after, quite regularly produce the better and more thrifty chicks, because they are in better condition.

Harvard Reds Win

At New York (Madison Square Garden) and at Boston

The Eastern Trophy of the Rhode Island Red Club of America.
The Most Coveted Cup for Best Display of Both Combs.

The Championship Cup for Best Male of Either Comb and Two Other Best Display Specials.

This Great Winning at America's Two Premier Shows, which includes FIVE FIRST PRIZES, FOUR SECONDS, EIGHT SHAPE AND COLOR SPECIALS and TWENTY-FIVE OTHER RIBBONS, definitely establishes the UNITED BREEDERS' claim of the World's Best Rhode Island Reds. Hundreds of Good Breeding Birds of Both Combs,— **$5 to $15 each. Breeders with Exhibition Quality $20 up.**

Write at once for BOOKLET, "THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION OF POULTRY FANCIERS." Learn how we re-purchase anything originating with us, WHEN YOU NO LONGER WANT IT; how we sell EGGS FOR HATCHING and insure you against disappointment or loss. Mating List now ready.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE } TO THE COMPANY, NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

UNITED BREEDERS, Inc., 344 POND STREET, SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

American Poultry Association Notes.

NOW the nominating ballots are starting on their journey. Not since before the days of reorganization has an annual election time approached with so little interest manifested. The indications are that President Thompson will be re-elected without opposition—or virtually so. The *American Poultry World* says that it has communicated with E. E. Richards, who was defeated by a narrow margin last year, and that he says that "it having become, so it would appear, a fixed custom to give a president two terms," "he does not wish to make a contest for the office, and will not do so." At the same time Mr. Richards intimated that if Mr. Thompson is re-elected this year he (Mr. Richards) will probably be a candidate next year.

The *World* also makes suggestions as to other candidates. Joseph Russell, of Toronto, Ont., for first vice-president; Louis Lee Haggin, of Kentucky, for second vice-president; and suggests that if C. M. Bryant, of Massachusetts, Earl Hemenway, of Michigan, and Harry H. Collier, of Washington, whose terms expire next August, desire re-election they should announce their intentions.

I do not know about Messrs. Collier and Hemenway, but Mr. Bryant told various persons who sought information as to his attitude early in the winter that with him it was simply a question whether the members desired his services. I anticipate that he and others who are not adverse to a re-election will make their formal announcements by notice to the voters through the mails.

The *World* further mentions A. C. Hawkins and M. F. Delano, both of Massachusetts, and N. R. Nye, of Kansas, as available for the executive board. There is no lack of good men either in New England or elsewhere, but I imagine that with most possible candidates it is a question of waiting for the opportunity for an election to come to them without serious opposition, and without an expensive campaign. Under present conditions it is hardly worth while for a man to ask for a nomination unless either he or his friends will make as good a contest as can be made in case there is opposition.

There are about 5,000 members in the association, and a postal to each represents an expense of at least $65 or $70. Multiply that by two and you have the probable minimum cost of making a real campaign for office in the association. As you may not get the office then, unless you can comfortably lose that or a little more, it is wiser (as most will decide) to keep your money and pay your own expenses to meetings. However, if a man stands well on the nominating ballot for executive board, he is reasonably sure of an election if he sends a good card to the members.

Several wise men of the West intimated at Atlantic City last summer that Secretary Campbell was not to be allowed to have his annual practically unanimous re-election many more seasons. They give two reasons for this: In the first place—so they say—a lot of people "in the West" don't like Campbell. In the next place, several people in the West want the position. I'm not sure that this is not a case where the last should be first. The salary and honors of the office are now sufficient to make it attractive to many men. Besides this, there are no doubt men with capacity for service of this kind who can see in the office an opportunity to win fame while working for the building up of the association. If rivalry for other offices is a healthy sign, we cannot consistently make an exception of the secretaryship. With the margin he has in his favor, Mr. Campbell, however, could probably survive one or two warm contests.

While on the subject of officers, I ought not to overlook the only candidate for the executive board who has actually announced his candidacy, Mr. S. J. Hopper, of Texas, who served two terms in the vice-presidency. I received a letter from Mr. Hopper about the first of the year to the effect that he would like an election to the executive board, and would appreciate whatever members felt like doing to bring about that result.

If it were not for the cost, I don't know but I'd be in favor of the A. P. A. adopting the initiative and referendum, both by mail, in a great varieties of matters. I have always been very strongly of the opinion that many things done in meetings of the association, and especially things that relate to the Standard, do not represent the views of a majority of those whose judgment about them is entitled to consideration, or whose interests are affected.

Again there is trouble over the illustrations for the Standard, but—there always will be trouble of some kind or another over an illustrated Standard, so perhaps the best way is to be thankful that this is no worse, and forget it. Personally, while I might not agree that the artists ought to have all that they ask, it seems to me that after the A. P. A. gouged the purchasers of Standards as it did when it raised the price to $2.00, it does not lie with the association to object very strenuously to paying good stiff prices for illustrations.

Back Numbers Wanted.

The Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, wish to obtain, to complete their files, the following copies of FARM-POULTRY:

1905—March 1st and 15th, November 1st, and December 15th. 1906—February 1st and 15th, December 1st and 15th. 1910—September. Anyone who is able to supply these numbers, or any of them, should communicate with Victor Fortier, Assistant Dominion Poultry Husbandman at above address.

CARTER'S

American Dominiques

Won at Boston, 1914, Cock 1, 3; Hen 3, 4, 5; Cockerel 1, 5; Pullet 1, 3, 4; Pen 1.

Best Display--All Specials.

In six years consecutive showing at Boston I have won 25 FIRSTS out of a possible 30.

EGGS From selected matings of Boston Winners $5.00 and $10.00 a sitting. From best utility matings $3 sitting; two sittings $5.

Fertility Guaranteed.

A Few Good Breeding Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Write for my circular.

A. Q. CARTER, Freeport, Me.

CLOSING OUT SALE

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

100 choice birds at bargain prices. Eggs for hatching. Send for list and sample Bent's Milk Albumen for Poultry, greatest Animal Food known.

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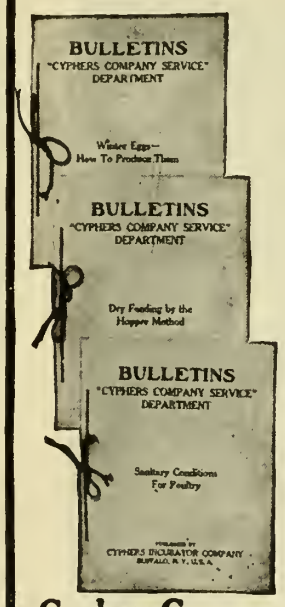


Cyphers Company Bulletins

No. 1—Winter Eggs and How to Get Them.
No. 2—Dry Feeding by the Hopper Method.
No. 3—Sanitary Conditions for Poultry.
No. 4—Back-Yard Poultry Keeping.
No. 5—Green Food for Poultry.
No. 6—Dryness Essential in Poultry Houses.
No. 7—Common-Sense Feeding of Fowls.
No. 8—Important Don'ts for Beginners to Memorize.
No. 9—Proper Brooding of Chicks.
No. 10—Proper Feeding of Chicks.
No. 11—Handling of Incubator to Get Best Results.
No. 12—Marketing Eggs at a Profit.
No. 13—White Diarrhœa of Chicks.
No. 14—Poultry Raising for Profit on the Farm.
No. 15—Poultry Houses, Their Proper Construction.
No. 16—Special Fattening of Fowls.
No. 17—Selection and Care of Breeding Stock.
No. 18—Line Breeding and Trap Nesting.
No. 19—Best Markets for Table Poultry.
No. 20—Where to Start in Poultry Business.
No. 21—Common Diseases of Fowls and Chicks.
No. 22—Common Mistakes in Poultry Keeping.
No. 23—Combining Poultry and Fruit Growing.
No. 24—Common Poultry Pests.

YES, reader, a Standard Cyphers Incubator costs somewhat more, *at the start,* than does a cheaply built "bargain price" machine, but before the *first season's work* is ended, the genuine, latest improved "Cyphers" will have *more than made up* THE DIFFERENCE IN COST and then you will own a strictly high-class, *dependable hatching machine* that will last ten to twenty years without a cent of repairs.

A merely "built-to-sell" incubator is a *losing proposition.* First to last, it will never give you the *right kind* or the *right number* of chicks. The cheap, flimsily-built, wrong-in-principle incubator starts working *against your interests* as soon as it starts doing anything at all. We have received *hundreds upon hundreds* of reports like the samples here published.

Recent Sample Reports—What Our Customers Say

"1,925 Chicks Out of a Possible 2,220"

New Brunswick, N. J., July 3, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I have two Standard Cyphers Incubators, a No. 3 and a No. 1 machine, and have been getting excellent results. In all, we hatched 1,925 chicks out of a possible 2,220, as follows: No. 3 Machine—from 372 fertile eggs, hatched 356 chicks; from 381 fertile eggs, hatched 364 chicks; from 341 fertile eggs, hatched 327 chicks; from 382 fertile eggs, hatched 366 chicks. No. 1 Machine—from 132 fertile eggs, hatched 121 chicks; from 141 fertile eggs, hatched 133 chicks; from 132 fertile eggs, hatched 126 chicks; from 139 fertile eggs, hatched 132 chicks. We are more than pleased with these results. O. POLINSKY, Per S. Poilins, Mgr.

Won't "Trust Them Under Hens"

R. F. D. 1, Comstock, N. Y., July 28, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I use and strongly advocate the Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders. Have used them three years now and they never yet have been beaten. Have tested them with other machines, but the Cyphers is the winner every time. In setting high-priced eggs I will not trust them under hens, or in other incubators, but put them in the Cyphers and raise the chicks in your brooders. Following are hatches made early the past spring in my Cyphers machines: from 150 untested eggs, 129 chicks; from 148 tested eggs, 144 chicks; from 133 tested eggs, 126 chicks. Of these 399 chicks, I raised 98 per cent, so you see they must have been extra strong.

SPRINGSIDE POULTRY FARM, Harold C. Thomas, Proprietor.

"Hatched in Cyphers Incubators Since 1902"

Battle Creek, Mich., July 17, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

With the exception of a few hen settings, all my breeding stock has been hatched in Cyphers Incubators since 1902. Considering the thickness of the shells of Wyandotte eggs, it is plain the Cyphers is capable of handling any eggs entrusted to it. I have run fourteen incubators of different makes, but the only ones I now have are Cyphers. M. BOLLSTROM.

"2,530 Fertile Eggs, 2,456 Chicks"

R. F. D. No. 8, Shelton, Conn., Sept. 2, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Early in March I started my Standard Cyphers Incubators and finished late in June. From 2,530 fertile eggs I got 2,456 good, strong chicks. Several hatches were 100 per cent. I have no trouble whatever with your incubators and like them better every time I start them up. Am sending to you, under separate cover, a photograph of my last hatch for this season—175 chicks from 175 fertile eggs. ALFRED SHAW.

"Worth the Price and More"

R. F. D. 19, Elsie, Mich., July 21, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Last March I purchased a 144-egg Standard Cyphers Incubator and a Style B Outdoor Brooder through your agent, Mr. E. A. Phillips. I set the incubator four times. The first hatch, I secured 110 chicks from 128 fertile eggs; the second hatch, 118 chicks from 130 fertile eggs; the third hatch, 116 chicks from 124 fertile eggs; and the fourth hatch, 110 chicks from 129 fertile eggs. There is no question about Cyphers Incubators being worth the price and more. If the eggs are right they are bound to hatch in the "Cyphers." MRS. A. J. FIZZELL.

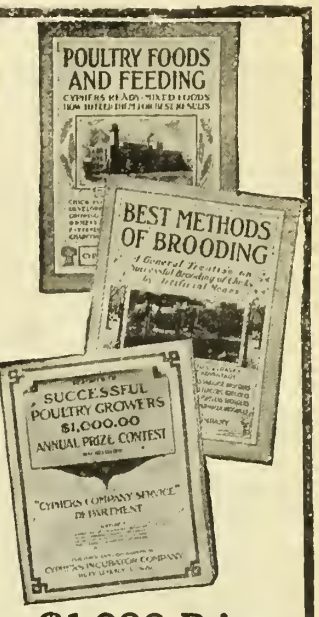
"Out of 144 Eggs I Got 130 Chicks"

Gaviota, Calif., April 20, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I received my Standard Cyphers Incubator in March and am very much pleased with it. I thought that you would like to know that it is doing very good work. Every egg that is fertile is hatched. Out of 144 eggs I got 130 chicks. The results from your incubator are better than I ever expected, and I gladly recommend to any and everybody the Standard Cyphers Incubators. No one can make a machine that will hatch more chicks from the same number of eggs. I am just starting to raise chickens and I would like to have some of your poultry books, and also your catalogue. M. ERRO.

The Genuine Cyphers Incubator Latest Improved—*Dependable*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Free Bulletins and Booklets—If you have not already sent for *three sample* free Bulletins, *do so today*—and also fill out the coupon for *free booklets,* "Best Methods of Brooding" and "Poultry Foods and Feeding." See list of 24 Bulletins.

Free Catalog—We manufacture over *one hundred Standard poultry articles.* Send today for our latest 244-page Complete Catalog. Address our place of business nearest you.

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Dept. 12, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 12, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Please mail to address below copies of free printed matter, as follows:
Also send me 176-page $1,000 Prize Contest Book, for which find enclosed 10c in stamps.
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Our incubator capacity is 25,000 eggs and we can furnish 5,000 chicks a week. Prompt shipment, low prices and safe arrival guaranteed for 1,000 miles. Strong, vigorous chicks easy to raise.

Eggs at low prices shipped safely anywhere. Fertility guaranteed. All from heavy laying stock. Prompt shipment whether you want a setting or a thousand.

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Gives testimonials, prices and complete description of stock. Tells just why you need Ferris Leghorns. Don't buy until you get a copy. Mail a postal today and let us quote prices.

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BROWN FENCE

NEW BARGAIN BOOK FREE

Costs half as much as common chicken netting, lasts 5 times as long. No top or bottom boards necessary--big No. 9 1-2 wires support Brown Poultry Fence perfectly. **Use Half as Many Posts**

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Single Comb White Leghorns

IMPORTED. Tom Barron's Strain

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66 2-3 Per Cent Fertility Guaranteed.

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Splendid for Beginners.

A Beautiful, Vigorous, Prolific Utility Strain.
Eggs $1 per 13; $3 per 50; $5 per 100.

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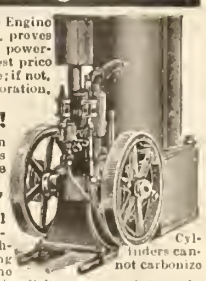

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—only engine running on coal oil successfully, uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. **Prices** (stripped), **$29.50 up.** Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate the money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

Detroit Engine Works, 324 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Feeding Fowls in Winter.

THERE is nothing connected with the management of poultry that is at the same time so simple in itself, and so often made hard in practice, as feeding. Many poultrymen consider the presentation of the subject in "First Lessons in Poultry Keeping" the most satisfactory that has ever been published. At this time, when so many novices are asking whether the failure of their hens to lay has been due to a wrong ration or to something else, the best way that I can answer their questions is by reprinting a part of the chapter on "Winter Rations for Laying Stock," which originally appeared as an article in this paper in January, 1905:

The Food Supplies for a Flock.

For economy, and a simple system of feeding, the poultryman should use as few articles as is consistent with an attractive variety in the ration. For his mash he needs corn chop or meal, bran and middlings, or flour. Then if he supplies his hens with green food and meat food, as he should, one grain will do, and if only one grain is used, cracked corn is to be preferred both for its feeding value at this season, and on the score of economy. If wheat or barley can be had at little more than the price of corn, one adds to his variety without materially increasing the cost of feeding, by using one or both, either with the cracked corn in a mixture or separately as one meal, preferably the noon meal.

For green food he should have either cabbage or cut hay, (clover or alfalfa), and consider one of these necessary. Such other vegetables as he can get at a right price should be used in addition.

For meat food, one article is enough if it can be had in constant supply, but because of the general variableness of supply of green bone, and the frequent occasions when it is inconvenient to prepare it, it is good policy to keep a supply of beef scrap or meat meal on hand for such emergencies.

Then of the accessories, shell is necessary, absolutely. The consensus of opinion among poultry keepers is that it is best to have grit and charcoal also constantly before the fowls.

To sum up. The necessaries of life, when a mash is used, are corn chop or meal, bran, middlings, cracked corn, cabbage, or hay, (clover or alfalfa), one article of meat food, shell, grit, charcoal, and water.

To these may be added such other articles as are available for economical use.

Methods of Feeding.

Methods of feeding poultry may be classified as follows:

(1). THE MASH SYSTEM, in which a wet, scalded, or cooked mash is fed once each day, grain being given once or twice.

The mash may be given:

(a) In the morning — the common way.

(b) In the evening — as an important minority prefer.

(c) At noon — the practice of a very few.

There is no evidence that the time of feeding mash makes any difference to the hens.

It is a matter of the convenience to the keeper.

(2). DRY FEED SYSTEMS.

(a) Dry mash, (ingredients same as in a wet mash), and grains.

(b) All dry grains.

Dry feeding is used by many regularly where it is inconvenient to make and feed a wet mash, or when results from the use of mashes have been bad or unsatisfactory, as they often are when badly prepared, or ill balanced mashes are used, or when something in the rest of the ration does not work well with a mash. It might be used by many more occasionally to good advantage; as on an extremely cold day when a wet mash would freeze as soon as put down, or for a flock with mild chronic diarrhea.

The limits and scope of this lesson do not admit of a full discussion of feeding systems in the course of which it is necessary to consider the relations of the method of feeding to each and all of the many points affecting the welfare and productiveness of fowls, but the following condensed statement of the subject may aid the reader to decide what method will best suit him and his circumstances:

Interior of a Feed and Cook House.

Advantages of the Mash.

The use of a mash serves these important purposes:

(1). As is indicated by the list of ground grains given, and as will appear more fully when recipes for mashes are given, the mash contains a variety of ingredients, and the proportions of these can be varied greatly, and the consistency of the mash also varied somewhat, thus making it possible to give considerable variety to the ration, as a whole, while using but one or two grains for the other meals.

(2). The mash being fed in troughs the feeder can gauge the quantities of it, and also of the other grains fed by the appetite the fowls show for the mash more accurately than in any other way.

(3). Through the mash the bulk of the ration may be increased, and the concentrated feed stuffs used diluted, (with hay and bran), and so rich foods used safely in larger quantities than if taken into the system undiluted.

(4). Small potatoes and other waste vegetable most generally available for poultry food can best be fed in a mash.

Common Errors to be Avoided in Mash Feeding.

Whatever may be the advantages of a method properly applied, faulty application of it always involves possibilities of

THE BEST JUDGE OF

Incubators

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He must know—because his reputation is at stake in every sale. He cannot afford to risk losing your trade by selling you a machine which will not do what the manufacturer claims for it. On the other hand, you take absolutely no chance when you buy an incubator which is backed both by the manufacturer and dealer with such a broad, sweeping guarantee as we offer with the

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to hatch every hatchable egg. There are no exceptions and no strings to this statement. Anybody can hatch chickens with a "BUCKEYE." Sold and guaranteed by over a thousand dealers. Over 325,000 in successful operation.

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tells why the best dealers prefer to sell the "BUCKEYE." Let us give you the name of the "BUCKEYE" dealer in your town who will be glad to show you the machine in operation and prove to you that it will hatch more and better chicks than any old hen or incubator you ever owned. Write us today.

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"Ideal" Trap Nests

are practical for YOU. Circulars free.
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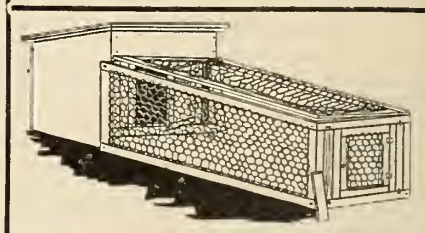

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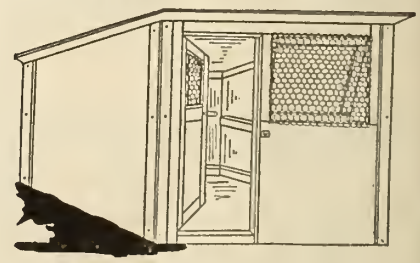

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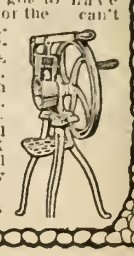
BONE & CLOVER CUTTERS

PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN A YEAR

It won't pay you to keep hens unless you can feed them plenty of CUT GREEN BONE and CLOVER, and you can't afford to feed them properly unless you own these machines, to have supplies fresh. They've got to have ground SHELLS and GRIT, too, or the can't make eggs. Every Wilson machine is made to give satisfaction and last. CROWN BONE CUTTER $6.50; $8.50 like picture. GEM CLOVER CUTTER $9; high legs $10, adjustable cutting bar. GRINDING MILL $5. Best, easiest, quickest, hand. With Stand $7. WRITE for FREE BOOK showing larger sizes, hand and power, and prices. Sold by dealers or direct. Dept. V—39



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Package 15c
2-lb. can 75c, at dealers'
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ROSE COMB R. I. REDS

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EGGS $5.00 PER SETTING.

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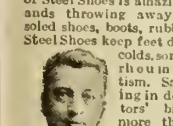

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All best three year old stock. If planted now will fruit next summer. Grapes are Worden, Niagara, Iona, Concord — the best early medium and late varieties. $1

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We have installed a Mammoth Incubator system on our farm, and are ready to dispose of all our lamp machines at low prices. Every incubator in good order. Write for particulars.

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Roots contain egg making material. Keep hens laying in winter. Banner Root Cutter works fast—cuts any vegetables to fine shreds, easy for chicks to eat. Low priced—easy to operate—pays back its cost quickly. Free Book—tells all. Mail postal today. Address

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Natural Hen Incubator $3

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best incubator in the world.

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Mr. J. M. Peyla, Braidwood, Ill., writes: "It is the best thing I ever saw for hatching chicks." Another: "I hatched 99 chicks from 102 eggs." Thousands of other similar testimonials. Agents wanted.

Catalog Free, with Special Introductory Offer

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Steel Shoe Book Saves You $20!

1 Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs All-Leathers FREE

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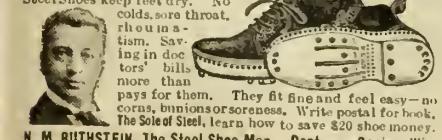
The comfort, economy and durability of Steel Shoes is amazing. Thousands throwing away leather-soled shoes, boots, rubbers, etc. Steel Shoes keep feet dry. No colds, sore throat, rheumatism. Saving in doctors' bills more than pays for them. They fit fine and feel easy—no corns, bunions or soreness. Write postal for book, The Sole of Steel, learn how to save $20 shoe money.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man. Dept. 244 Racine, Wis.

Roosts, Droppings Boards, and Nests Built in Combination.

trouble which may become serious. In mash feeding these are:

(1). Too concentrated mashes; that is, mashes containing too large a proportion of the richest food elements, as meals and meat preparations.

(2). Too light and bulky mashes, that is, mashes composed mostly of hay and bran, which fill the crop without supplying sufficient nutriment.

(3). Too wet and sloppy mashes; and sour or moldy mashes.

(4). Feeding mashes too often. Experience has shown that more than one mash a day to adult fowls is almost invariably and quickly produce indigestion.

Advantages of Dry Feeding.

In estimating the advantages of dry feeding, we have to consider some of them as, in a degree, apparent and theoretical rather than as actual, for it becomes clear, as the case is fully stated, that what seems a saving of time or labor is sometimes merely a shifting of labor from one place to another. We have then as the nominal advantages of dry feeding:

(1). The saving of labor in making mashes.

(2). Avoidance of the dangers of improperly prepared mashes.

(3). Allows more variation in the time of feeding the meal, which takes the place of the wet mash, and so gives the keeper more freedom.

Errors to be Avoided in Dry Feeding.

The wet, or moist, mash fed daily, provides daily one feed which is practically a succulent food, and if properly prepared is a bulky food. In dry feeding: — If all hard grains are fed, the fowls get no extra bulk in them, and of course no succulence: — If a dry mash is fed they get some increase of bulk without succulence. Hence it is apparent that in dry feeding unusual provision must be made for bulky and succulent food — especially green food. Taking this as the principal fault of the system, we have:

(1). Failure to supply sufficient succulent food.

(2). Waste of food when ground grains are kept before the fowls in open dishes or hoppers.

Which System?

The writer has no hesitation in stating his preference for the mash system as in his experience and opinion the better system for most poultry keepers. He would therefore advise beginners to use that system unless such greater convenience as dry feeding gives fitted into their day's routine better.

As a matter of fact the two systems are nearly identical for all but one meal a day, and reduced to the last analysis the difference between them may be broadly stated thus: —

The use of a good wet or moist mash containing a variety of ingredients, makes it necessary to give more time and care to the preparation of this one meal, but in it provision is made for requirements of the fowl which when only dry feeds are given must regularly be specially provided for. The omission of a mash, or substitution of a mixture of ground grains dry, makes an economy with reference to the feeding of one meal each day, but makes it imperative that vegetable foods in abundance should be provided at other times.

A Few Good Sample Rations.

RATION I. *Morning.* Mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scrap.
Noon. Wheat, barley, oats, or millet.
Evening. Cracked corn.
Cabbage supplied practically all the time.
Grit and shell always before the fowls.

In this ration the morning and evening feeds are "full feeds;" that is, the fowls are givrn all they will eat. The noon feed is a light feed, say half as much as the evening feed of grain. The grains are fed scattered in litter spread over the floor of the house, so that the fowls have to scratch for them.

If now, one using the ingredients in this ration wished to feed the mash in the evening, he could simply transpose the morning and evening meals, making his system:

RATION II. *Morning.* Cracked corn.
Noon. Wheat, barley, oats, or millet.
Evening. Mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scrap.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration I.

But if he wanted to feed the mash at noon it might be necessary to make some changes. For instance, — in either of the rations given above, millet or oats, both light feeds, and not eaten freely by fowls, can be used to good advantage at noon when, with full feeds morning and evening, only a light feed is needed. But if the mash is given at noon, and made a light feed, both the other feeds must be

One Way to Protect Feed Troughs and Drinking Pans.

CAPON TOOLS

CAPONS bring the largest profits —100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid $2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make *Poultry Marker 25c. Gape Worm Extractor 25c French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free.*

G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

White Houdans
AND
American Reds

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Wonderful layers of large, white eggs, paying a profit of 40c. per bird for Dec. They produce more eggs at less cost for feed than any breed I have handled in 25 years with poultry. EGGS, $3 per 15.

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HEN-E-TA BONE CO.
Newark, N. J. Dept. E, Flemington, W. Va.

full feeds, and neither oats nor millet is suitable for regular use as a full feed. So the ration with a noon mash must be like this:

RATION III. *Morning.* Wheat or barley.
Noon. Mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scraps.
Evening. Cracked corn.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration I.

In this ration (a) the morning and evening feeds of grain should be full feeds, and the mash at noon a light feed or half feed, that is, about half wheat, the fowls will eat freely; or (b) all three feeds should be rather scant feeds. I would advise beginners not to use the noon mash unless for special and urgent reasons, for I think it is more difficult to keep fowls' appetites steady when the mash is fed at noon.

Instead of feeding one grain at a time, several grains may be mixed together, and the mixture fed once or twice a day. Suppose we make this change in each of the rations given, designating our substitutes by the same numbers with the letter A added. Then we have:

RATION I. A. *Morning.* Mash as in Ration I.
Noon. Mixture cracked corn and wheat, equal parts, (a half feed).
Evening. Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts, (a full feed).
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration I.

RATION II. A. *Morning.* Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts, (a full feed).
Noon. Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts, (a half feed).
Evening. Mash as in Ration II.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration I.

RATION III. A. *Morning.* Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts.
Noon. Mash as in Ration III.
Evening. Cracked corn and wheat, equal parts.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration I.

Making a Mash.

NO. 1. A GRAIN AND MEAT MASH.

To make the mash used in the above ration, making it in small quantities, and by a method calling for nothing special in the way of utensils, proceed as follows:

For as much mash as can be readily mixed in an ordinary 3 gallon pail (preferably a pail of heavy tin, galvanized iron or granite ware), take 2 quarts of corn meal in the pail. Have a kettle of *boiling* water ready. Pour the water slowly over the meal in the pail, as you pour stirring with a long handled iron spoon. Pour on water and stir until you have a stiff smooth mash.

Now take the bran — about 3 quarts at first and stir it in, adding a little more if you find you can mix it. Perhaps it will take a quart more, and if the water was boiling and the meal swelled right, your mash should now be a stiff and rather brittle dough. Now put in the beef scraps or meat meal you wish to feed in the mash. The quantity you can use will depend on the character of the article, and aiso on the remainder of the ration and the constitution of the fowls, but in general, fowls given all their meat food in the mash will take meat scraps or meal to the amount of about 8 or 10% of the dry bulk of the grain stuffs in the mash. That would be in this case, say about a pint of scraps. In many cases twice as much scrap may be given to advantage, but the above proportions are *safe*.

Having put in the beef scrap, stir until it seems to be thoroughly mixed. The mash is now ready to feed.

NO. 2. A VEGETABLE MASH.

We will call this a vegetable mash because the addition of cooked vegetables is all that makes it different from mash No. 1. Any waste vegetables or parings can go into it. Cook them in water until they are quite soft and will break up readily with the spoon when mixed with the other ingredients. For a pail full of mash take about 3 or 4 quarts of vegetables. When ready to mix the mash, have the meal in the pail as in mash No. 1, and pour the boiling water from the vegetables on it and stir as before. Then stir in the vegetables, bran and meat scraps as before.

NO. 3. A CLOVER OR ALFALFA MASH.

In this cut clover or clover meal, or alfalfa or alfalfa meal, is used instead of vegetables. Two or three quarts of the cut dry hay may be used in a pailful of mash, and when hay is used the quantity of bran should be reduced until the meal and bran are about equal. The cut hay may be stirred into the mixture at almost any stage. It may be cooked for a few minutes in the water in a pot and the corn meal stirred into the water, or mixed n after the meal or after the bran or with the bran.

A Dry Grain Ration.

RATION IV. *Morning and Evening.* Mixed grain as in Ration III. A.
Noon. Cabbage.
Beef scrap, etc., in hoppers accessible at all times.

This ration could be varied by using one grain in the morning and another in the evening; or if fresh meat, raw or cooked, or cut bone was used, the noon feed might be alternately cabbage and meat, but the substantial meals of the day must be given moring and evening.

Dry Mash Rations.

In these a mash made of the same grain ingredients in the same proportions as the mash in Rations I., II., and III., may be used. The meat may be mixed with the dry grains or fed separately. If mixed with them we could substitute the dry for the wet mash in each of these rations. For convenience and future reference we will repeat these rations here, making the substitution. We have then:

RATION V. *Morning.* Dry mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scrap.
Noon. Wheat, barley, oats or millet.
Evening. Cracked corn.
Cabbage, grit, and shell always before the fowls.

RATION VI. *Morning.* Cracked corn.
Noon. Wheat, barley, oats, or millet.
Evening. Dry mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scraps.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration V.

RATION VII. *Morning.* Wheat or barley.
Noon. Mash of corn meal, bran, and beef scrap.
Evening. Cracked corn.
Cabbage, etc., as in Ration V.

Before bringing this article to a close, I will give one more ration, including dry feed fed in a hopper:

RATION VIII. *Morning and Evening.* Mixed grain, 1 part wheat, 1 part barley, 2 parts cracked corn.
Ground mixture, equal parts corn and oats, one-half bran added, always before the fowls in hoppers.
Cabbage, grit and shell always accessible.

The last is a ration for one who has little time to give his poultry. Its simple aim is to insure that the fowls will have enough to eat and a fair variety in food.

Veteran Fanciers at Boston.

The Veteran Fanciers' Banquet was attended by eighteen veterans. The number has usually been about twenty-one or two, more or less. But not nearly all who are eligible attend. Some do not come because they prefer to attend the show on some other day, and some, even when in the show, do not attend the banquet because, while they enjoy some phases of the meeting, it pains them to note each year how old friends are dropping off. One told me that, while he enjoyed the dinners while in progress, for several days afterwards his mind dwelt more on the vacant chairs, and the sense of loss overbalanced the pleasure of the meeting.

American Buff Leghorn Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of this club was held at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1913. The report showed the club in good standing, and extra efforts will be put forth at the shows next season to interest more breeders to show, by offering silver sets, cups, and ribbons.

The following officers were elected:

President — F. A. Tecktonius, Racine, Wis.

Eastern Vice-Pres. — Josiah Fitz, 4th, Chester, N. H.

Western Vice-Pres. — Wm. J. Moore, Spokane, Wash.

Northern Vice-Pres. — W. H. Boyle, Jubilee, Vancouver, B. C.

Southern Vice-Pres. — Hugh M. Clark, Maryville, Tenn.

Middle Vice-Pres. — Frank S. Smith, Hamilton, Ohio.

Secretary-Treasurer — Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

Executive Committee — Len Lanins, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chris. H. Leitner, Elgin, Ill.; A. G. Barlow, Medina, N. Y.

GEORGE S. BARNES.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Classified Advertisements

In our last issue we introduced a new system of arranging our classified advertisements. As the number of these ads. increase, and as more and more small breeders — and breeders of the less popular varieties — see the advantage of advertising in a small way the year round, the classification will be extended and the headings made more descriptive. Ultimately, we are going to make the classified department of FARM-POULTRY a most attractive feature to readers and also of use to large advertisers to supplement their display advertisements. For rates see inside of front cover, or write for rate card giving full particulars.

NOTE:—All breeds are good. The average hen of any breed lays well when handled right. A bird of any breed in good condition makes good table poultry. But it is easier to get eggs from light, active fowls; so we call such the EGG TYPE. Large fowls furnish most meat; so we say such are of the MEAT TYPE. A medium sized fowl suits most people best, is nearly as easy to make lay as a small fowl, and makes more meat. This is the GENERAL PURPOSE TYPE.

GENERAL PURPOSE FOWLS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, $1.50 for 15; $6.00 per hundred. "T—O—P" heavy laying utility strain. Seven hundred yearling breeders. Book orders early and avoid disappointment. Twin Oak Poultry Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

BARRED Rock cockerels from 2d cock. Southern New England show. Thompson strain. A chance to improve your stock; $3 each.
Cedar Crest Poultry Yard, West Mystic, Ct.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cocks and cockerels for sale. High class stock $2 and up. Several choice Buff Orpingtons. W. M. Davis, Antrim, N. H.

LARGE farm raised Barred P. Rock ckls from stock bred many years for laying. Price $3. Two for $5. A. G. Symonds, Contoocook, N. H.

WHITE ROCKS bred from prize winning and heavy laying stock; raised on free range. Eggs for hatching, $6 per 100, or $1 per 15. Chicks, 12 cents each. Selected cocks and cockerels, $5. Pullets, $2.
Robt. Mohrmann, Willimantic, Conn.

FIRST PRIZE W. P. Rock pullet, utility class, Boston, 1914. Fine cockerels, $3 and $5. Eggs, $2 per 15. Wm. H. Nobbs, North Hanover, Mass.

NOYES BUFF ROCKS this season win at New England District Meet, Bellows Falls, Vt.: 2d ck, 2d ckl, 3d hen (3 entries). New Haven, Conn., State Meet, 2d ck, 1st, 3d hens, 5th ckl, 5th pullet (5 entries). Great Boston Show, 1st hen, 6th ckl (3 entries). Mailing list. Best eggs (no seconds); you get square deal. Noyes, L. B. 273, New London, Conn. N. E. District, V. P. Buff R. Club. Member A. P. A.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $3 to $5 each. Well bred birds.
J. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS since 1893 winners whenever shown at Hartford and Brockton. At Bellows Falls, Vt., won New England district Buff Plym. Rock cup, including specials for shape and color. Circular. F. S. Zwick. Seymore, Conn.

WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — High grade males, $3 up; females, $3 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. George H. Damoh, Reading, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTE breeders should join the Club. Let us tell you how it will pay you. American Buff Wyandotte Club, Amityville, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — 50 cockerels for sale. April and May hatched, $2 to $5 each. Mrs. M. B. Keith, Goodell Farm, Wenham, Mass.

WYANDOTTES — BUFF AND WHITE. Right shape and color. Red eyes, yellow legs. Big farm raised, heavy layers, big brown eggs. 21 years careful breeding and winning at big shows. Score 92 to 96 each. Eggs, 15 for $2; 45 for $5. Score 90 and up, 15 egg, $1.25. Stock for sale.
C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB Buff, Black and White Orpingtons; Madison Square, Boston and Providence winners. Chispa Farm, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

CHERRY Meadow Farm, Framingham Centre, Mass. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons exclusively. We have bred successfully a strong, hardy type; fine color; heavy layer. Settings, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WHITE Orpingtons. Best quality. Pure white strain. None better. Illustrated catalogue free. Silverton Poultry Farm, Box 5, East Syracuse, N. Y.

ORPINGDALE WHITE Orpingtons. Paid a profit of $2 each last year. Fine winter layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. $2 per setting; $12 per 100. Orpingdale, R. F. D. 4, Box 41, Bangor, Me.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

MAGENTA POULTRY FARM, Est. 1898. Eggs for hatching. By settings or hundreds. Rhode Island Reds, single and rose comb. My matings for 1914 are the best I ever mated, containing winners from the leading shows of New York, Conn., Vermont, Mass., and Virginia. Free circular.
F. E. Woodard, East Longmeadow, Mass.

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED cockerels sired by 1st prize utility cock, Boston, 1914. $3 and $5 each. $2 per 15; $3.50 per 30.
Wm. H. Nobbs, North Hanover, Mass.

BARGAINS IN ROSE COMB REDS, vigorous, dark, velvety, Red cockerels at $3 and $5 each; half price to make room. Will improve any flock.
W. S. Lyon, Nashua, N. H.

PIPER RHODE ISLAND REDS, 240 egg strain. Both combs. Leading successful winter layers 18 years. Send for proof folder. Cockerels, $5, $3, $2. Eggs from best layers, $12 per 100; $7 per 50. Extra color size $11 per 50; $20 per 100. Common stock, $6 per 100; $4 per 50; setting, $1.50.
Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Grand, vigorous, heavy laying strain. The kind you want. Illustrated catalogue free.
Silverton Poultry Farm, Box 5, East Syracuse, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB REDS ONLY. Bred right, grown right, mated to produce vigorous stock of first class utility and good standard quality. Eggs for hatching my specialty, $1 per setting; $6 per 100.
B. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn.

S. C. R. I. REDS—Pen 227 egg record; eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. Selected W. O. and W. P. R. yearling's eggs, $1 50 per 15. W. M. & Addie Graves, 85 S. Main St., Reading, Mass. Stoneham electrics.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — Prize winners and heavy layers. Bred them for 16 years. None better anywhere. Fertile eggs to produce winners and layers. Prices right. Circular free. Geo. P. Collin, Box M, Freeport, Me.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

JOCOY'S STRAIN OF R. I. WHITES are acknowledged everywhere the world's greatest utility breed, unequaled for dressed poultry, heavy layers, and being easy to breed. Booklet free.
J. A. Jocoy, Towanda, Pa.

JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS — Write for catalogue before buying stock or eggs. Best stock in the country. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

DOMINIQUES.

W. H. DAVENPORT'S DOMINIQUES, Griswoldville, Mass., for 5 years New York's biggest winners. Stock for sale. Circular free.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE Poultry Yards, Malone, N. Y. Nothing better in fowls than this grand old breed, and there are no better Dominiques to be found anywhere than mine. Also Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Columbian Wyandottes of fine quality. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular. Dr. W. H. Harwood, Prop.

FAVEROLLES.

TRY Salmon Faverolles for winter eggs. Make fine dressed poultry. "King of Utility Fowls." Buttonwood Poultry Yards, South Swansea, Mass.

BUCKEYES.

MAHOGANY Buckeyes—the kind that lay and pay, 1st Cockerel Attleboro, 1st Pen Lawrence, 1914. Buttonwood Poultry Yards, So. Swansea, Mass.

EGG TYPE FOWLS.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Thirteen years no setters. Springfield, Mass., 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 2d cock. Eggs and stock for sale. J. E. Skeille, Cambridge, N. Y.

RAISE THE KIND THAT LAY EGGS. S. C. W. Leghorn eggs for hatching, from the famous "Glenburnie" strain. 15 eggs $1.25; 100 eggs $6. Book your orders now.
Riverside Poultry Farm, Monsatomic, Mass.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Blue ribbon winners at Schenectady, N. Y., show, 1914. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. Send for mating list. T. B. Gallup & Son,
Maplewood Poultry Farm, Altamont, N. Y.

ORPINGDALE S. C. White Leghorns. Greatest of all layers. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Eggs, $1.50 per setting; $10 per 100. A few cockerels for sale. Orpingdale, R. F. D. 4, Box 41, Bangor, Me.

CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Blue ribbon winners on eggs for seventeen years in Boston show. C. B. Travis, Brighton, Mass.

BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUP eggs for hatching; prize winning stock, $3 per 15 eggs. Write for particulars. Calvin L. Gardner, So. Swansea, Mass.

CAMPINES.

JOCOY'S AMERICAN WH. CAMPINES have the greatest combination of desirable qualities ever before bred into one breed. Booklet free.
J. A. Jocoy, Towanda, Pa.

SILVER CAMPINES. Good cockerels, $2, $3, $5. Trios, young or old, $10, $12, $15. You will never get a better chance to start with these money making fowls.
Elmer W. Palmer, Catskill, N. Y.

BAYERDORFFER, Oakwood Heights, N. Y. Silver Campines. Large egg strain, fine markings. Eggs, $2.50 a setting; $15 per 100. Mating list.

SILVER and Golden Campines — fine stock and eggs for sale. Price list and finest Campine book and catalog sent free. E. Benson, Latimer, Iowa.

American Breeders and Australian Competitions.

UNDER date of Nov. 11, 1913, Mr. D. F. Lauree, Poultry Expert in charge of the egg laying competition at Parafield, South Australia, sent me a letter saying:

"I am again forwarding you a few copies of the entry forms and regulations for our laying competitions, and trust you will be kind enough to bring the matter before your readers, and perhaps induce some of them to forward a pen to uphold their Country. Any of the American Express Companies will undertake to ship the birds via San Francisco, to Sydney (Australia), and thence on to Adelaide. Each competitor should send a few extra pullets and send me a letter enclosing a form of entry and 10s., together with a list of the birds and the price at which they can be sold here."

My recollection is that, as in this instance, the blanks previously sent, were sent so late that even if I was interested in getting American breeders to enter birds in Australian laying competitions, there was not time to so for the competition abont to begin. This letter with blanks reached me January 3d. The blanks inform me that entries close January 31st, and the competition begins April 1st. It would be impossible to make an entry except by cable, practically impossible for me to privately make arrangements for shipments of birds to reach Australia by April 1st, and absolutely impossible to do so through notice in our February issue. Such being the case, the invitation to our readers to compete can hardly be accepted as (I hate to use the word, but—a spade is a spade) sincere, and the point of the whole matter is to be found in the phrase, "perhaps induce some of them to forward a pen to uphold their Country."

In other words, the invitation is an empty challenge—a kind of ceremonius banter—a part of the rigmarole of using Australian laying competitions to advertise Australian climate, etc., and enticing settlers. If further evidence of the emptiness of such an invitation and challenge is desired, it may be found in the official reports of various laying competitions which have certified to what ordinary common sense teaches those who stop to give that point a little thought that birds from the northern and southern hemispheres cannot compete in a competition on equal terms, because of the difference in seasons. This applies just the same to the pens sent to Missouri from New Zealand as it would to pens sent from New England to Australia. It is not impossible for a pen from the northern hemisphere to stand high in a competition in the southern, or *vice versa*, but the chances are against its distinguishing itself.

Suppose that a breeder here wanted to compete in a competition in Australia beginning April 1, 1915, and had all the information now that he needed in order to enable him to plan to have birds ready to enter it on that date. It is by no means as simple a thing as it looks to have a pen of birds just fit to begin laying at the beginning of our winter with a fair prospect that they will lay continuously for twelve months. When it comes to hatching pullets here to be ready to start laying April 1st, after six or eight weeks of journeying in the care of the expert (?) poultrymen (?) who work for transportation companies, and to lay continuously for a twelve-month the problem is a puzzling one.

If I wanted to compete in a laying competition in, say, Connecticut, I would plan a succession of hatches, any one of which should give me a good selection for the required number of pullets, to *probably* mature at dates ranging from a month before to three weeks or a month after the opening of the competition, and when the time came would ship the birds that were most fit. With about a month each way to come and go on, I would be practically certain to have birds ready at the appointed time, or so near it that they would begin laying very soon after. Then if the birds have the stamina and are managed judiciously, and no accidents nappen to mar their performance, they may reasonably be expected to do good laying all through or nearly all through a period of twelve months.

But these birds would not be good candidates for a competition to begin April 1st in this country—much less one beginning at the Antipodes at that date. And if it is required to produce in this country pullets maturing approximately April 1st, and as well developed and fit for continuous laying as those hatched in the spring to mature about November 1st, the specifications call for something that would probably not be produced on an average once in fifty trials, for there are few things in poultry culture more variable than the growth of fall hatched chicks, and few fall chicks have the full development and the stamina of spring chicks of the same stock. Thus in the nature of the case direct competitions between hens from the northern and hens from the southern hemisphere are out of the question, and comparisons can be made only by comparing the performances of hens of each hemisphere under the conditions most favorable to them, due allowance being made in each case considered, on all points that might materially affect results.

As to the *honor* of this *country* being in any way affected by the larger figures reported from every competition large or small, *official* or unofficial in Australia and New Zealand, to anyone who has an elementary knowledge of poultry culture and is familiar with the reports of laying competitions, that is absurd.

Classified Advertisements.

EGG TYPE FOWL.

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The world's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at world's greatest shows. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalog free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. New standard. The kind that win. Illustrated catalogue free. Silverton Poultry Farm, Box 5, East Syracuse, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCA eggs $3 per sit.; cockerels. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALLEN'S BLACK Minorcas, both combs. Cockerels, $2 to $5. Females, $1.50 to $2. Eggs, $2 and $3 per 15. M. V. Allen, Ovid, N. Y.

BREEDING STOCK.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, EGGS. Send two cent stamp for circular.
The Fenn Bantam Yards, Box 30, Delavan, Wis.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT Brahmas—Good layers and winners at N. Y. State Fair, Albany, Schenectady, etc. Choice stock for sale. S. S. Newton, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS exclusively. Twelfth year. Hardy thoroughbred stock. Cockerels $2.50 each. Selected eggs $3, $1.00; 100, $5.00.
Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Conn.

LIGHT BRAHMAS of large, vigorous, standard bred, excellent winter laying kind. My stock is best obtainable. Eggs $2 setting; $6 per 100. 75% fertility guar. L. L. Unangst, Hingham, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—bred years solely for market and eggs. Large, healthy farm stock. Eggs, $1.25 per dozen; $6 per hundred.
Joseph Mason, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

DORKINGS.

RALPH CHANT, Johnstown, N. Y., won 1st cockerel and 1st hen White Dorkings. 1st cockerel colored Dorking, Madison Square, N. Y., 1913.

TWO OR MORE VARIETIES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. and R. C. Reds. Prolific laying strains. Eggs, $5 per 100; $1.50 per sitting. Cockerels, stocky, range raised, sons of heavy layers, W. W. or Reds, $3 and $5. Order now. Fair Acres, H. Kohl, Franklin, Mass.

60 VARIETIES—chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, and hares. Stock and eggs. Catalog free. H. A. Souder, Box 2, Sellersville, Pa.

EMBDEN GEESE, White Runner Ducks, Pearl Guineas. Fine specimens in all classes.
Miss Little, Clyde, N. Y.

60 EGGS FOR $3; 15 FOR $1. Two medicated nest eggs with each order. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. 25 best varieties. Circular free. Whitney & Son, Triangle, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandotte, R. I. Red, B. P. Rock and W. Leghorn. Baby chicks and eggs, also custom hatching. Cliff Poultry Yards, Yantic, Conn.

DAY-OLD-CHICKS.

5,000 WHITE WYANDOTTE and R. I. Red chicks for sale during March and April; also eggs for hatching from Barred Rocks and Buff Wyandottes.
H. W. Peaslee, Bedford, N. H.

BABY CHICKS. Ringlet strain Barred Rocks, 15 cents each. Safe arrival guaranteed.
J. H. Trout, Unadilla, N. Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS. From farm-raised stock. R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, R. C. Buff, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Mottled Anconas, $12 to $20 per 100. Correspond and get acquainted. Circular. White Creek Hatchery, West Rupert, Vt.

BABY CHICKS. ROSE COMB REDS and S. C. White Leghorns. $12 per 100. Kellerstrass White Orpingtons $18 per 100. Thoroughbred stock. Book early. Myron J. Morse, East Berlin, Ct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHEASANTS.

$12 A POUND for pheasants, easily raised with chickens. Investigate. Complete history, natural colored, raising pheasants, Wild Game, poultry, rabbits, etc., 75c. copy. Colored catalog, illustrating most everything from white mouse to ostrich, 25c. Lowest prices. Eggs for hatching. Exchanges made. (1000 pheasants, foxes, peafowl, etc., wanted). U. Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PRINTING

POULTRY NEWS, Newark, N. J. Poultry Printers; 14 years experience. Write us for your next lot, mentioning breed. John Engle, Jr.

PRINTING for Poultrymen; fine cuts used; samples free. Mention your breed.
W. A. Bode, Fairhaven, Pa.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS 10 cents each. Day old ducklings 25 cents each. From best stock.
Edelweiss Poultry Farm, Westwood, N. J.

FARMS.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE. General poultry plant that is fully equipped with good stock; near station.
John Powell, Box 761, New Britain, Conn.

WANTED.

APRIL 1st. Young man of practical experience to assist in raising poultry, an experienced and rapid dry picker; absolutely temperate.
C. W. Brown, East St., Ipswich, Mass.

MARRIED MAN to do general work. Suburban residence. One neat, handy with tools; care for lawn, house, garden, cow. Accommodations for fancy chicken business or custom hatching on shares besides salary. Box 1408, Springfield, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES The Walk Over kind. Eggs for hatching. See ad Page 35.
F. H. Willis, Beockton, Mass.

A TYPICAL POULTRY PLANT OF TWENTY YEARS AGO

Hens Need Green Bone

Sent on Free Trial

Greatest of all egg-making foods. Supply it fresh, get it low priced. Cut it at home with a

STANDARD Bone Cutter

(Greatly improved this year)

The cutter that handles bone in all conditions and doesn't break down. The favorite everywhere. It always makes good. Its easy turning, strength and nice work in cutting bones across the grain please every user. 12 sizes for hand and power, costing from $6.75 to $195. Send for free book.

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass.

35 VARIETIES Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, O. I. C. Hogs, STOCK AND EGGS. REDUCED PRICES. Big new Illustrated circular, better than ever. FREE.

John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

Don't Feed Green Food!

Do away with the bother by using

Succulenta Tablets

They are better and cheaper and more relished by all fowl. Simply dissolve one tablet in one quart drinking water for fowl. Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Can of 250 large tablets by mail $1.00. **YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.** Drop postal for particulars to The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-15, Newark, N. J.

MOFFITT'S

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c.; 25 for 20c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 for 65c. State variety bands are for. Send two cents for sample. For Poultry and Pigeons.

J. Mollitt, Southbridge, Mass

56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy, northern raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 19th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book.

R. F. NEUBERT CO., BOX 896 MANKATO, MINN.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated; also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1814.

R. MacKellar Sons Co., Peekskill, N. Y.

S. C. W. ORPINGTONS

OWEN AND COOK'S STRAINS

Satisfactory Hatches Guaranteed. Write for Mating List.

ORPINGTON COLONY FARM,

Raynham Centre, - - Mass.

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN

High grade work; reasonable prices. Free use of up-to-date cuts. Send for samples and prices. Mention your breed.

E. P. TABOR, Jr., Longmeadow, Mass.

Save the Little Chicks

The delicate digestive organs of baby chicks require a specially prepared and well balanced food to prevent fatal bowel troubles during the first 10 days of their lives.

Bring 'em through critical period safely

Feed your chicks, turkeys, pheasants or other young fowl the ORIGINAL and specially prepared COMPLETE FOOD—

"F. P. C. Chick Manna"

Watch 'em thrive and develop into healthy, husky youngsters with sound, vigorous constitutions. It regulates and strengthens their digestive organs, promotes growth, protects them against epidemics. **Introduced in 1884.**

The First Known, Specially Prepared Chick Food

None other like it. Recognized by prominent poultrymen as a clean, wholesome, **honest**, well balanced chick food with special health preserving properties. M. K. Boyer, the well-known authority, says: "Chicks not only like it, but thrive wonderfully on it." There are many imitations and substitutes, but none contain the ingredients which make the ORIGINAL **"F. P. C. Chick Manna"** the unequalled first 10 day food.

Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot supply you, write direct for

SPECIAL PARCEL POST OFFER

Send today for free circulars of "F. P. C." Foods and Supplies and our liberal introductory offer of 1 lb., 5-lb. or 12-lb. package of Chick Manna by Parcel Post.

F. P. CASSEL & SON, Sole Manufacturers
Number A 12. LANSDALE, PA.

A Texas Reader's Experience With Geese.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY: — I have been interested in your article "Remarkable Flights by Domestic Geese." They do fly sometimes, clear off and join the wild geese in their long flights north or south. I am going to give you some experience of what I have seen and heard for about thirty years in southern Texas on the Black Land and sands.

My mother had a flock of white-brown-black domestic geese. I suppose the stock came from Germany and the northern and southern parts of Texas, as the Germans settled there in early days. Our geese were always wild and were always wandering off. Several times they were found three or four miles from home, and I have seen the whole flock rise and fly a mile or two and come back, unless one or two were too heavy to fly, and such a noise and running as these made until the others came back.

The Germans nearly all had geese, and it was nothing for a flock to rise and fly a mile to the creek or water-hole, and come back the same way, and sometimes part or one of a flock would rise and join passing geese and go a piece, sometimes keeping on with them and sometimes coming back after giving a mile or two. People had some wild geese in their flocks and would set the eggs of these geese. Probably some had a wild strain in them. That was along in the 'seventies and 'eighties in Austin County. In the lower counties, near the Texas coast, I have seen a flock of domestic geese rise and fly in a circle four or five miles and come home, and enjoy it.

How they all cut up in early spring and along in the fall when everybody and goose wanted to travel and see new country. You bet it was a fine time then. There were thousands of wild geese, cranes, and other birds before the terrible slaughter of our birds. Now one hardly ever sees one. Some are gone forever. The deadly gun and the hunter mad to *kill* have exterminated many of the beautiful birds, and still they keep it up. I sometimes see a flock of quails, blackbirds or larks, but of most kinds only a few together. The hunter shoots anything that has features, hide or hair.

L. S. MILLARD.

Santa Anna, Texas.

Mr. Millard's observations seem to me to still further confirm the probability that wild geese and domestic breed together much more freely than has been supposed. At the same time, we cannot consider it as established until direct observations show it. Nothing is really established until you can show the man (the reasonable man) who doubts, that it is so. In my own mind, I think that there is no doubt that many cases of wild and domestic geese breeding together freely occur, but a number of people whose opportunities for observation have been very much better than mine say very positively that they do not.

Wet Mashes and Big Egg Records.

FOR a long time I have been waiting patiently for some wide awake advocate of laying competitions to point out that the Australian records could be used to advantage in support of my often repeated opinion that rations which include a good wet mash will, as a rule, give better results in egg production than rations in which no wet mash is used, but no one seems to have sensed the opportunity to use the facts in that way, so a little while ago I concluded to take the next occasion which arises to bring the matter up.

In the report of the Victoria, B. C., laying contest just received, I find this statement: "In connection with the feeding of wet mash for market egg production, it cannot be disputed that its feeding assists very materially in filling the egg basket. Whether (having regard to the cost of labor on the Coast) the increased yield would repay the additional time involved in its feeding on a large commercial ranch remains to be proved. However, in Australia where both wet and dry mashes were fed experimentally to different pens, the results obtained by the wet mash certainly justified its choice over the dry system.

I suppose that the cost statement is intended to apply to the competition in Australia where the comparison was made, not to the point as it affects commercial egg farming. Neither in the Australian reports nor elsewhere have I ever seen any satisfactory comparison of the relative cost of producing eggs with wet mashes in rations and without them. A great many people have stated that in their experience the saving of labor was justified. If anyone has ever presented real data confirming his opinion I have missed it, and would be glad to have it called to my attention.

That dry mash feeding saves labor at a certain point is obvious. It is not obvious that the saving of labor is not offset, or perhaps more than offset by smaller results, by waste of food (which is almost always considerable) or by extra labor at other points. Neither in laying competitions nor in other comparative tests is it usual to keep such records of the cost of labor as are absolutely necessary to show all phases of the work that are of interest to a commercial poultry keeper. Rarely, if ever, are the conditions comparable to those on a commercial plant or the methods used adapted to commercial poultry keeping. Some experimental work on a commercial basis (as nearly as may be) is being done on the farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry near Washington, but reports of it have not yet been issued.

However, on a superficial comparison of results in Australia where wet mashes were used, and in American competitions where the mash was fed dry, I might (if I accepted the Australian figures as reliable) reasonably assert that the higher records in Australia demonstrated the superiority of wet mash rations. It seems to me that one of the most practical ways to make a comparison of wet and dry mash feeding on a large scale would be for the Australian and New Zealand competitions to use the feeding methods of some of our American competitions exclusively for a year, and the American competitions to use those that are considered best in Australia.

Personal Advice and Advertising Results.

SOME time ago I received a letter from a man asking if I could — "through personal acquaintance with poultrymen" — put him in touch with one or more people on "moderate sized plants in New England that have not been a conspicuous success, and could possibly be leased."

In reply I wrote him that I thought it likely that there were many such plants, but that I did not consider it appropriate for me to decide that any particular plant met his specifications, that being a point for the owners to determine, and that the best way to get in touch with the owners was to advertise for what he wanted. He had enclosed a dollar to pay me for giving him special information. I suggested that he apply it to an advertisement, told him that the amount would pay for a five line ad., and concluded: "If you wish to do that, send copy for ad.; if not, I will return your money."

A few days later I received a reply, addressed to Farm-Poultry Publishing Co., which read: "Gentlemen: Please return $1 sent you recently for information which could not be rendered. I have no

WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN

Position on poultry plant. Familiar with small and mammoth Incubators, hot water brooders, and the care of hens. Best references.

W. E. BLANCHARD, Cumberland Center, Me.

Robinson's Langshans

Winners of the Blue New York Buffalo, Boston and all over New England

Cockerels, Utility Pullets and Eggs For Sale.

WRITE FOR OUR 1914 MATING LIST.

J. F. ROBINSON, No. 128 West Street, South Weymouth, Mass.

Special Combination Offer

FARM-POULTRY

and any other paper in this list for

75 Cents

or any 2 papers in this list for only

$1.00

We offer you your own selection covering every particular section of the United States.

Money Saved is Money Earned

We can send you FARM-POULTRY and any four for $1.65; any five for $2.00.

American Poultry World, New York
American Poultry Advocate, New York
Industrious Hen, Tennessee
Inland Poultry Journal, Indiana
National Barred Rock Journal, Michigan
Northwest Poultry Journal, Oregon
O. K. Poultry Journal, Oklahoma
Pacific Poultrycraft, California
Pacific Poultryman, Washington
Poultry Culture, Kansas
Poultry Fancier, Pennsylvania
Poultry Herald, Minnesota
Poultry Husbandry, New York
Poultry Item, Pennsylvania
Poultry Keeper, Illinois
Poultry Success, Ohio
Poultry Tribune, Illinois
Progressive Poultry Journal, South Dakota
Practical Poultry, Alabama
Reliable Poultry Journal, Illinois
Rhode Island Red Journal, Iowa
Southern Fancier, Georgia
Southern Poultry Journal, Texas
Southern Poultry Magazine, Tennessee
Southern Poultryman, Texas
Southern Poultry Review, North Carolina
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Remit by Express, P O. Money Order, Bank Draft, Registered Letter, or one cent stamps.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO.,

232 Summer Street,

BOSTON, - MASS.

Bigger Hatches

Eggs hatch better if the hens are in perfect condition.

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

pays big the year 'round. It prevents disease, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion. You'll get more "live" eggs—more and stronger chicks.

Packages 25c, 50c, $1.00. 25 lb. pail, $2.50.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.

Get Pratts 160 page illustrated Poultry Book.

15

Pratts Roup Remedy—Pills or Powder

A Sure Preventive and Cure.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Big, blocky birds of a beautiful type, with exceptional egg producing ability. Send for circular showing a record of splendid winnings.

EGGS $2.00 and $3.00 per 15.

JOHN W. EDINGER & SON,

WATERVLIET, N. Y.

Situation Wanted

As Superintendent of Fancy Poultry or Stock Farm or both combined.

Thoroughly experienced with fancy poultry, cattle and horses. Have bred and conditioned first prize winners for nearly all the largest poultry shows in the U. S. A.

Was Supt. of Grove Hill Poultry Yards 1902 to 1904. We have a choice lot of White Wyandottes bred from winners at such shows as World's Fair, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Just the line to improve a flock or start a new one.

GEORGE E. MANN, Supt.,

Guilford Springs Farm, Guilford Center, Vermont.
Reference—Editor FARM-POULTRY.

Buff Wyandottes

—THE—

WALK-OVER KIND.

FREMONT H. WILLIS,

955 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

Black Leghorns.

AT BOSTON, 1914,

1 won 1st Hen; 2nd Cock; 2nd Cockerel; 2nd Pullet; 2nd Pen. Eggs from these birds $5 per 13. Eggs from other pens, headed by Boston winners, $2.50 per 13.

ALL EGGS GUARANTEED FERTILE.

J. T. KELLEHER,

57 Cleveland Street, Springfield, Mass.

Chamberlain's Setting Hen

$5.75 Incubator and Brooder

The Baby Incubator

$5.75 Incubator and Brooder

Freight Paid East Rocky Mountains

Holds 26 Eggs

A Complete Incubator

Easy to Operate

You can always get fresh eggs enough to fill it.

Equals Two Hens.

Always Ready to Set

Never leaves her nest. No Lice. No broken eggs.

Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed

TRADE MARK

Has no Equal. No Corn. No Bowel Trouble. The Only Original Dry Chick Feed and the World's Standard.

"Lady Showyou," winner of the National Egg laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., with a record of 82 eggs in 82 days, and 281 in a year and recently sold for $800, was raised on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed.

We have agents all over the U. S., but if our agent is not near you we will deliver 100 lb. sack freight paid to your railroad station for $3

W. F. Chamberlain Feed & Incubator Co.

107-109 Olive St. Desk 2 St Louis, Mo.

faith in medium of your paper for the purpose which you suggest. Enclosed stamps ———."

He signed his name without any of the customary phrases of courtesy, which omission usually signifies that the writer takes that way of showing he is not pleased with your attitude in the matter under consideration. But why should he take offense? His first letter concluded with: "Any suggestions will greatly oblige yours truly," and I had given him the very best advice I could as to how to spend money he had voluntarily offered for information that, if I had been foolish enough to undertake to give him, would probably have queered transactions with parties I named right at the start?

Let us suppose that I happen to know of one or more poultry plants which *I think* the owners might want to lease. If I were a real estate agent, getting a percentage or substantial fees on such transactions, I could—with time and tact—so work matters that some of these parties would authorize me to negotiate for lease of their property. But not being a real estate man, and being an editor, I cannot, at the request of an unknown correspondent who sends me a dollar, give him a list of persons I imagine might want to lease their plants if an opportunity to do so were presented.

While differing in details, this case is of a common type. The most frequent cases of the type are those where men want to engage help or to find jobs. Men of both kinds come to the office, or write, expecting me personally to put them in touch with someone who will suit them. It will occasionally happen that I can do this,—that I happen to know of a place or of a man, and that no reason exists why I should not give names and addresses. Circumstances alter cases. I have to consider whether, giving my personal services, however slight, to help one who asks it that way, is fair to those who may be paying us money for similar service in the way we do such things—through our advertising columns.

But where there is one case like this, there are ten where I have no information to give. Yet in—I should say—nine out of ten instances where this is the case, and I suggest advertising, the person addressed seems to jump at once to the conclusion that I am not willing to give the information because I want them to pay for it by advertising, and he regards my suggestion that he advertise as a form of attempted holdup. It never seems to occur to him that there is anything irregular about his effort to evade the ordinary uncertainties of any advertising proposition. The tenth person usually sees the case in its true light, and either advertisers, or if he does not think it advisable to await the delays of advertising, says so frankly.

In the case which has been taken for a text, however, there are very good reasons why an editor should not put himself in the position of even suggesting that any particular poultry farm meets the specifications of any correspondent. If a poultryman exploits his farm as a money maker, or if it is exploited in print for him by someone else, it is entirely proper for the editor to discuss the published claims, and to give his views as to their probable validity. Even so, what he says must be given simply as his opinion of what is claimed, expressed as a matter of general interest. It is entirely proper in such cases for me to say that the information given does not satisfy me that the claims were warranted, but I have no business to suggest to a man looking for a poultry farm that the owner is ready to quit, or that any farm, not so announced by its owner, is of the kind for which he is seeking.

"Unessential Refinements" in Stock Keeping.

UNDER the title "Some Unessential Dairy Refinements," the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, issues Bulletin No. 365, presenting the results of tests of the practical effects of a number of the requirements and recommendations of boards of health and other officials for the purpose of securing sanitary milk. The interest of the bulletin for poultry keepers lies in the probability that similar investigations of poultry methods would give similar results.

The dairy tests covered altogether a period of about five years, and consisted of comparisons of the sanitary quality of milk when produced under the conditions found in an ordinary good and well kept barn, and milk produced where extraordinary measures for cleanliness were observed. The results are briefly summed up as follows:

"The dairy operations found in our tests to have no value in keeping down germ content of milk were: (1) Ceiling the stable with lath and cement, and whitewashing the interior and painting the woodwork; so that it may be said that the cleanliness of the interior of the stable, within a fairly wide range, had no measurable effect upon the milk. (2) Clipping the udder, flank and adjoining portions of the cow led to a slight increase in the germ content of the milk when the cow was cleaned either by hand or with a vacuum cleaning machine. (3) Cleaning the cows with a vacuum cleaner, at the rate of one cow per minute, resulted in practically the same germ content of the milk as cleaning with a brush and comb at the rate of two cows per minute."

Of the points of good management that are of real importance, the principal one was found to be care to keep milk clean;—in hand milking the use of the small top pail, and in machine milking scrupulous cleanliness in the machine. The results here are precisely what anyone at all familiar with the management of milch cows and possessed of good cow-sense would predict.

Now, I would like to see the Geneva Experiment Station perform the same service for poultry keepers not for the poultrymen who know better than to practise "unessential refinements," but for those who are misled by the specious arguments of authorities who advocate many things that ordinary poultrymen who have to make both ends meet don't do. I think that I can appreciate the position of the teacher (especially) who is called upon to give instruction and information to novices who do not understand why the whole practice of poultry keeping cannot be stated in a few simple rules, telling what is *best* to do. It is a lot easier to temporarily satisfy your class, your audience, your subscriber or your correspondent by giving a dogmatic, unqualified statement that seems plausible, than to present the several aspects of a matter and leave those to whom it is addressed to make their own applications. In general, too, novices are prone to think that elaboration of conditions and appliances, and refinements of methods constitute science of poultry culture, and for that reason are more receptive to the teachings of those who give them this; and spend their money and time in "unessential refinements" that contribute nothing to results while adding much to the cost of equipment and labor.

To take only one thing that is in many cases an "unessential refinement" as an illustration: Consider the question of poultry house floors. A good many writers, and (I think) most of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations advocate cement floors. They give several reasons, but we will consider here only the point of *cleanliness*. The earth floor is declared to be *unsanitary*, unless the earth is removed each year (or oftener) to such a depth that no possible taint of droppings remains. The cement or board floor is said to be more sanitary because it facilitates complete removal of all *dirt* periodically and so affords superior sanitary conditions.

The weak point in this theory is that if such perfect cleanliness is essential, it should be maintained all the time, and not be simply an incident of a brief time after the periodic cleaning. Experience shows that such extreme cleanliness is not essential, and further, that the dangerousness of the droppings which remain upon the floor of a house or in a yard depends very much upon conditions. Accumulated droppings are less troublesome, as a rule, in a house than in a yard, which is one reason why so many people who keep their poultry under very intensive conditions so often get better results when their birds are confined constantly to the houses than when they are allowed the run of small yards.

The American Standard of Perfection

The Standard of Perfection is the official guide for the breeding, mating and judging of all poultry. It gives a close and

detailed description of every breed and variety of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, with illustrations from living models. This book is published by the American Poultry Association at an enormous expense, and is the American Authority. You can not raise poultry successfully without this American Standard of Perfection. Prices, postpaid, from the publishers of this paper:

Cloth Binding, $2.00.

Leather Binding, $2.50.

Farm-Poultry Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE ALFALFA

green cured and ground fine is more relished by hens and other live stock than the coarse woody western. Ask your dealer or write

Empire State Alfalfa Mills, Munnsville, N. Y.

500 Columbian Leghorns

All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners

EGGS after March 1st, $5.00 per 15.

Prof. JOHN EVANS,

Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm,

CRANSTON, R. I.

YOUNG CHICKS.

Pine Tree Hatchery. The oldest in this country. The plan of shipping day old chicks originated with me twenty-two years ago. I have hatched and shipped thousands of chicks for years, before others knew that such a business existed. Mammoth Machines installed. Send for Booklet giving prices and testimonials of our wonderful laying strains of White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Orpington chicks, 10 cents and up. Also Indian Runner ducklings.

JOSEPH D. WILSON,

STOCKTON, N. J.

Greider's Fine Catalogue

and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1914. This book contains many pages of poultry facts. 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors. All illustrated and described, tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 111 Rheems, Pa.

Boston Show Awards.

Addresses of Boston exhibitors are not given. Other addresses are given with the first mention of each name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Massachusetts.

LIGHT BRAHMAS — 26 cks, 33 hens, 38 ckls, 40 puls, 18 pens. J. W. Shaw, Brockton, 1 ck; 1, 5, 6 hen; 1, 3 pul; 1 old pen. Willow Brook Farm, Beverly, 5 ck; 2 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 5 old pen; 2, 3 young pen. Wm. A. Hendrickson, Milton, 2 ck; 4 young pen. Quincy H. Merrill, Dudley, 3 ck; 1 ckl. Balch & Brown, Manchester, Conn., 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 4, 5, 6 pul; 2, 6 pen. Frank P. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., 6 ck; 1 young pen. H. E. Tarr, Gloucester, 3 ckl. A. V. Prescott, Cambridge, Wis., 6 ckl. E. W. Ranken, Topeka, Kans., 2 pul. E. I. Collins, Bradford, Conn., 4 pen. Geo. V. Fletcher, Belmont, 3 old pen.

DARK BRAHMAS — 4 cks, 8 hens, 10 ckls, 6 puls. C. A. Ballou, Worcester, 1 ck; 6 hen; 1 pul. David Stewart, Gloversville N. Y., 2 ck; 2 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 3 pul. W. A. Fuller, Fultonville, N. Y., 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 5 pul. Dr. S. Lott, Bellona, N. Y., 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul. Wm. F. Chisholm, North Reading, 5 hen; 1, 2 ckl. H. C. Lane, Peterboro, N. H., 5, 6 ckl; 2, 6 pul.

BUFF BRAHMAS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 2 ckls, 2 puls. L. M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. F. J. Heckrein, Greenfield, 1 ckl; 2 pul.

BUFF COCHINS — 6 cks, 7 hens, 6 ckls, 6 puls, 2 pen. Oakland Farm, Taunton, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. H. K. Foss, Melrose, 6 ck. C. P. Ives, Branford, Conn., 6 ckl; 6 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS — 9 cks, 10 hens, 11 ckls, 6 puls, 1 pen. Edwin W. Dwight, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Jos. Elias, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., 3, 4 ck; 6 hen, Baylies Bros., Taunton, 4 ck; 2, 4 hen; 4 pul. Minch Bros., Bridgeton, N. J., 5 ck; 5 hen; 5 ckl. Mr. & Mrs. T. E. L. Kemp, Bridgeton, N. J., 5 pul.

BLACK COCHINS — 2 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls. W. S. Williams, Whitman, Mass., 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

WHITE COCHINS — 1 ck, 4 hens, 1 ckl, 4 pul, 1 pen. S. B. Roy, Worcester, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS — 9 cks, 16 hens, 19 ckls, 18 puls, 6 pens. Mrs. Edna R. Skelton, Bedford, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1, 4 pen. Paul P. Ives, Guilford, Conn., 2 ck; 5 pen. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, 3ck; 5 hen; 2 ckl. Thos. Wilkinson, Methuen, 4 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul. Thos. Fowler, New London, Conn., 5 ck. E. T. Gibson, Nashua, N. H., 1, 3 hen; 4 ckl; 3 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn., 2 hen. Chickatawbut Farm, Canton, 5 ckl; 4 pul. Geo. C. Ross, Sayville, N. Y., 3 ckl. Mrs. C. A. Nelson, Framingham, 5 pul. H. M. Hubbell, Warrenton, Va., 2 pul; 2 pen.

WHITE LANGSHANS — 1 ck, 3 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls, 2 pens. E. B. Munger, East River, Conn., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen. J. F. Robinson, 2 hen; 1 pul. Elm Poultry Yards, 1 hen. Paul P. Ives, 1 pen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 31 cks, 32 hens, 42 ckls, 43 puls, 12 pens. Haldie Nicholson, Leominster, 1, 2, 6 ck. Henry D. Riley, Strafford, Pa., 3, 4 ck; 1, 4, 5 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 4 pul; 1, 3 pen. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, Pittsfield, Me., 5 ck; 5, 6 pul; 2 pen. C. H. Latham, Lancaster, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 6 pen. Brookside Poultry Yards, West Hartford, Conn., 5 hen. Geo. D. Thompson, Jr., Hope, R. I., 2 ckl. Wm. W. Carpenter, East Providence, R. I., 4 ckl. C. H. Shaylor & Son, Lee, 4 pen. Frank Perall, Winsted, Donn., 5 pen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PULLET-BRED MALES — 2 cks, 14 ckls. C. H. Latham, 1 ck; 4 ckl. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, 2 ck; 6 ckl. C. V. Cassidy, Lancaster, 2, 3 ckl. N. L. Divoll, Bellows Falls, Vt., 5 ckl. C. H. Shaylor & Son, 1 ckl.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKEREL-BRED FEMALES — 6 hens, 8 puls. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, 1 hen. C. H. Shaylor & Son, 2 hen. Haldie Nicholson, 3, 4, 5 hen; 6 pul. N. L. Divoll, 1, 2 pul. Henry D. Riley, 3 pul. C. A. Tower, Franklin, 4 pul.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKEREL BREEDING PENS — H. Henry D. Riley, 2d. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, 6th. Wm. W. Carpenter, 1st. C. H. Shaylor & Son, 4th. N. L. Divoll, 3d. Haldie Nicholson, 5th.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PULLET-BREEDING PENS — 5. C. V. Cassidy, 1st. Pittsfield Poultry Farms, 2d. C. H. Latham, 3d.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 21 cks, 18 hens, 43 ckls, 32 puls, 13 pens. Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1, 2 ck; 2, 5, 6 hen; 3 ckl; 2, 5 pul; 5 pen A. H. Harris, East Pepperell, 3 ck. Chas. W. Pratt, North Abington, 4 ck; 1, 6 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. E Wade, Rockland, 5 ck; 1 hen; 3, 6 pul; 2 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, 6 ck; 3 hen; 5 ckl. Paul G. Springer, Bridgeton, N. J., 4 hen. Samuel Knowles, Lexington, 4 ckl; 1 pul. W. F. Hayward, Southville, 3 pen. B. F. Low, Derry, N. H., 6 pen. Pittsfield Poultry Farm, 1 pen. Mirmichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, 2 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 10 cks, 6 hens, 13 ckls, 13 puls, 1 pen. M. J. Corey, Springfield, 1 ck; 5 ckl. E. A Carpenter, Slatersville, R. I., 2 ck. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Bristol, Vt., 3 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., 4 ck; 1 ckl; 5 pul. F. W. Cobb, Newton Upper Falls, 5 ck; 6 hen. J. E. Weatherwax, Greenfield, 2, 3 hen. P. W. Noyes, New London, Conn., 1 hen; 6 ckl. C. E. Collin, Providence, R. I., 3 ckl; 2 pul. Freier & Lukens, Meriden, Conn., 4 ckl; 1 pul. H. S. Blackenship, Marion, 2 ckl; 6 pul. P. E. Jarvis, Marion, 6 pul. J. J. Sutten, Derry, N. H., 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 9 cks, 13 hens, 15 ckls, 17 puls, 4 pens. Frank R. Sweet, Attleboro, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. Bonaparte Park Poultry Ranch, Bordentown, N. J., 2, 5 ck; 4 hen; 2, 3, 5, 6 ckl; 1, 2 pen. F. L. Loyd, Greensburg, Ind., 3, 4, 6 ck; 6 hen; 2, 4, 5, 6 pul; 3 pen. Faye Howe, Mansfield, 5 hen. G. S. Buxton, Bellows Falls, Vt., 1 hen. F. O. Shepardson, Mansfield, 3 hen; 3 pul. Wm. E. Denis, Central Village, Conn., 1 ckl. Sunset Farm, Apponaug, R. I., 1 ckl. O. C. Woodward, Plainville, 1 pen.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 3 cks, 3 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls, 2 pens. Bonaparte Park Poultry Ranch, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 5 cks, 6 hens, 9 ckls, 9 puls, 2 pens. Geo. H. Dexter, Everett, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul. J. Lingard, Everett, 2, 3 ck; 4, 6 hen; 4, 6 ckl; 5, 6 pul; 2 pen. Howard M. Monroe, Lexington, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. L. A. Moore, Chelsea, 5, 6 hen. Mrs. Chas. H. Price, Everett, 5 ckl; 1 pul. Paul G. Springer, 3 ckl; 4 pul.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES — 11 cks, 9 hens, 15 ckls, 12 puls, 5 pens. A. G. Williams, Barre, 1 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. Wood & Freeman, Fitchburg, 2 ck; 5 hen; 6 ckl; 2 pul; 3, 4, 5 pen. Redington Fiske, 3 ck. F. S. Hubbard, Meriden Conn., 1, 5 ck; 3 hen; 5 ckl; 1, 6 pul; 2 pen. G. C. Chaney, Leominster, 6 ck. M. Adelman, Norwood, 6 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Mrs. E. J. Robinson, Lakeville, 4 pul.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES — 7 cks, 7 hens, 6 ckls, 6 puls, 1 pen. L. H. Brown, Lunenburg, 1, 2, 4, 5 ck; 1, 3, 6 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. O. P. Chase, Andover, 3, 6 ck; 2, 5 hen; 3, 6 ckl; 2, 6 pul. G. C. Chaney, 4 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — 23 cks, 23 hens, 48 ckls, 39 puls, 12 pens. Jos. Russell, Toronto, Can., 1, 5, 6 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 3, 6 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 5 pen. A. G. Smith, Mattapan, 2, 3 ck. H. J. W. Fay, Westborough, 3 hen; 2 ckl. West Mountain Poultry Yards, Naugatuck, Conn., 4 ck; 5 ckl; 2 pen. Horace W. Holton, Maplewood, 6 hen; 6 pul. F. E. Noyes, Marlboro, 5 hen. Josef Jahule, 1 ckl; 5 pul. John F. Hollis, Abington, 4 ckl. Geo. E. Manu, Guilford, Vt., 4 pul. Onlya Farm, Forham Park, N. J., 3 pul; 4 pen. Geo. H. Pollard, Greenbush, 6 pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES — 3 cks, 4 hens, 6 ckls, 4 puls. Alfrecha Meadows, Rutland, Vt., 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 ckl; 2, 4 pul. Frank C. Sites, North Dover, O., 2, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — 12 cks, 11 hens, 18 ckls, 16 puls, 3 pens. Mrs. C. T. Douglas, Lowell, 1 ck; 4 pul. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H., 2 ck. Chas. S. Johnson, Easthamptou, 3 ck; 5 ckl; 3 pul. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 4 ck; 4, 5 hen; 4 ckl. King & Whiting, Plainville, 5 ck; 2 ckl. Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y., 2 hen; 5 pul; 2 pen. C. E. Coffin, 1 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. John S. Dunn, Gardner, 3 hen. Frank M. Hoyt, Melrose, 1 ckl. Arthur Witcock, Sanford, Me., 3 ckl. Geo. F. Moody, Lynn, 2 pul. Wm. H. Cashman, Peabody, 3 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — 7 cks, 4 hens, 6 ckls, 3 puls, 3 peus. Minch Bros., 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 6 ckl; 1, 3 pul. D. S. Strong, Haddam, Conn., 2 ck; 1 ckl. F. A. Brown, Brockton, 3 ck; 4 hen; 5 ckl. A. G. Thompson, Franklin, N. H., 2 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. John A. Silvia, Brockton Heights, 2, 4 ckl; 1 pen. H. W. Hayes, Waban, 3 pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES — 9 cks, 5 hens, 12 ckls, 14 puls, 2 pens. Castle Farm, Charles River, 1, 2, 3 ck; 4 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 5 pul. Mrs. E. J. Robinson, 4 ck; 1, 2 pul. A. L. Hathaway, Abington, 5 ck; 2 hen; 4, 6 pul. Horace Havemeyer, Stamford, Conn., 6 ck; 1, 3, 5 hen; 3, 5, 6 ckl; 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — 11 cks, 5 hens, 14 ckls, 7 puls, 5 pens. Jas. E. Perkins, West Stoughton, 1 ck; 3 pul; 1 pen. P. H. O'Brien, Southville, 2 ck. Geo. H. Morse, West Roxbury, 3 ck; 2 pul. Harwood Farms, Littleton, 4 ck; 4, 5 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. E. F. Benson, Whitman, 5 ck; 1 hen; 6 ckl. C. H. Denison, Mystic, Conn., 6 ck. M. A. Brayton & Son, Fall River, 2 hen. W. W. Welch, Milford, N. H., 2 ckl. Rhoda G. Packard, Arnold Mills, R. I., 3 ckl. H. L. Freeman, South Duxbury, 4 pul. J. E. Wight, Natick, 6 pul. Ralph Woodward, Grafton, 1 pul; 2 pen. Geo. E. Noyes, Newburyport, 5 pen. Andrew Bray, Willimantic, Conn., 4 pen.

BLUE WYANDOTTES — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Chas. W. Smith, Fall River, 1 ck; 1 pul.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES — 5 cks, 5 hens, 10 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. A. Q. Carter, Freeport, Me., 1, 3 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 5 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — 23 cks, 23 hens, 43 ckls, 29 puls, 12 pens. United Breeders, Inc., South Braintree, 1 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul. F. C. Eldridge, Bourne, 2 ck; 3 ckl. Lester Tompkins, Concord, 3, 5, 6 ck; 1, 6 hen; 4 ckl; 1, 5, 6 pul; 2, 5 pen. Harold Tompkins, Concord, 4 ck; 5 hen; 3 pul; 1 young pen; 1 old pen. Joseph Russell, 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl. P. G. Allendorf, Ellis, 1 ckl. Leon A. Moore, Chelsea, 5 ckl. J. C. Stevens, West Springfield, 6 ckl. Capen Bros., Bloomfield, Conn., 2 pul. E. W. Cunningham, Exeter, N. H., 6 pen.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — 14 cks, 15 hens, 30 ckls, 26 puls, 6 pens. Red Feather Farm, Tiverton 4 Corners, R. I., 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2 pen. United Breeders, Inc., 2, 5 ck; 2, 4 hen; 2, 4, 5 ckl; 6 pul; 1 pen. A. Eugene Alden, West Bridgewater, 3 ck; 3 pul. A. C. Morehouse, Beverly, 4 ck. Lester Tompkins, 6 ck; 1 ckl; 3 pen. Jos. Russell, 6 hen; 6 ckl; 2, 4 pul. Ontario View Poultry Yards, Oneida, N. Y., 5 hen; 5 pen. Harold Tompkins, 3 ckl; 1 old pen; 4 young pen.

WHITE DORKINGS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

COLORED DORKINGS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. J. H. Warrington, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS — 3 cks, 7 hens, 4 ckls, 7 puls. Jno. E. Hall, Somerville, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 4 pul. C. M. Weld, Readville, 1, 2, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. H. M. Aldrich, Lexington, 5 hen; 3 ckl; 5 pul.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS — 12 cks, 13 hens, 16 ckls, 14 puls, 4 pens. Sunswick Poultry Farm, South Plainfield, N. J., 1, 4 ck; 5, 6 ckl; 2, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. G. E. Besson, Mansfield, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J., 3 ck; 4 hen; 2 pen. C. E. Siegel. Olneyville, R. I., 5 ck. Mrs. E. S. Everett & Son, North Attleboro, 6 ck; 6 hen; 3 ckl; 3, 4 pen. Chas. N. MacNear, Ashland, 1 hen; 3, 6 pul. Chas. McGee, Marlboro, 5 hen. C. A. Wight, Medway, 2 ckl. J. C. Reid, East Dedham, 4 ckl.

SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS — 6 cks, 9 hens, 11 ckls, 14 puls, 4 pens. Maplehurst Farm, Kingston, R. I., 1, 5 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Chas. MacNear, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 5 pul. Wm. Cook & Sons, 3 ck; 6 hen; 6 ckl; 6 pul; 3 pen. J. E. Johnson, Winchester, 4 ck. Wm. E. Poch, Atlantic, 6 ck. Frank C. Sites, North Dover, O., 5 hen. Roy A Davenport, Fall River, 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. H. Hemenway, Manchester, N. H., 4 pul. H. A. Slade, Chelsea, 4 pen. Kenilworth Poultry Yards, Holyoke, 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS — 20 cks, 23 hens, 39 ckls, 24 puls, 12 pens. Maurice F. Delau, Vineyard Haven, 1, 6 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 5, 6 pul; 1 pen. The Cande Farm, Pittsfield, 2 ck. Eugene Sites, Elyria, O., 3 ck. Max H. Schreiter, Walpole, 4 ck. Wm. Cook & Sons, 5 ck; 4 ckl. Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 4 pen. Irving W. Pillon, South Lawrence, 6 hen. H. M. & G. H. Austin, Norway, Me., 2, 4 hen. L. E. Pieree, Manchester, Vt., 5 hen. Woodman Colprit Yards, Arlington, 6 ckl. J. A. Scott & Sons, Concord, N. H., 4 pul. J. J. Demenkow, Holbrook, 3 pul. Jefferson Miller, Onelda, N. Y., 6 young pen. H. C. Chadburn, North Berwick, Me., 3 pen. A. T. Curtis, North Woburn, 5 pen. E. L. Fors, Portland, Me., 2 pen.

ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 4 ckls, 1 pul, 1 pen. Waldo Richardson, Apponang, R. I., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. A. H. Whittaker, North Attleboro, 1, 3, 4 ckl. Lambert Poultry Farm, Haverhill, 1 pen.

BLUE ORPINGTONS — 7 cks, 9 hens, 11 ckls, 15 puls, 2 pens. Haldie Nicholson, 1, 2, 3 ck; 4, 6 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 5 pul. W. H. Depper, South Lincoln, 4, 5 ck; 5 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pen. C. W. Freeman, Chelsea, 6 ck; 2 hen. C. O. Drown, Weymouth, 3 hen. Blythewood Poultry Yards, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., 1 hen; 5 ckl; 2, 3 pul. H. E. Challis, Plaistow, N. H., 4, 6 ckl; 4 pul. Chas. Longbottom, Plymouth, 6 pul. Wm. Cook & Sons, 2 pen.

CUCKOO ORPINGTONS — 1 ck, 1 hen. C. O. Drown, 1 ck; 1 hen.

A. O. V. ORPINGTONS. — 1 ck, 1 pul. Haldie Nicholson, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

DIAMOND JUBILEE ORPINGTONS — 1 pen.

CRESTED WHITE ORPINGTONS — 4 hens, 4 ckls, 4 puls. H. W. Tinkham, Campello, 1, 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BUCKEYES — 6 cks, 8 hens, 12 ckls, 11 puls. J. C. Steltz, Wareham Point, Conn., 1, 2 ck; 6 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. E. C. Mahon, Norwood, Tenn., 3, 4 ck; 4 hen; 3, 4, 5 pul. Chas. R. Wheeler, Manchester, Conn., 5 ck; 2, 5 hen; 1, 6 ckl. Fred. B. Harris, Woburn, 6 ck; 3 hen; 6 pul. Geo. L. Bradley, Xenia, O., 1 hen; 2 ckl. Fred. W. Proctor, North Brookfield, 4 ckl. Sam Knapton, Auburn, 5 ckl. Old Oak Poultry Yards, Buckland, Conn., 1 pul.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS — 12 cks, 7 heus, 12 ckls, 7 puls, 4 pens. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Williams Bros. & Brace, Fullington, Calif., 3, 6 ck. H. F. Becker, Waterloo, Ont., 5 ck; 5 hen; 5, 6 ckl; 5, 6 pul. Harry W. Weeks, Framingham, 2, 4, 6 hen; 4 ckl; 4 pul. Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards, Richmond, Va., 2 pen. J. F. Cain, Clinton, 4 pen. Harold B. Dormau, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 pen.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS — 3 cks, 6 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. N. B. Hartford, Bournedale, 1 ck. Wm. Hipkiss, Scottdale, Pa., 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 2 pul. Turtle Point Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 3 ck; 3, 5, 6 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS — 16 cks, 21 hens, 22 ckls, 28 puls, 9 pens. Bourne Brook Poultry Farm, 1, 6 ck; 5, 6 hen; 5 ckl; 4 pul; 3 old pen; 4 young pen. Rancocas Poultry Farms, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 4, 6 ckl; 3, 5, 6 pul. Elm Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 pul. Geo. A. Renssler, Peabody, 1 ckl. C. E. Waterhouse, Upper Swampscott, 3 ckl. Fred Prue, Berwick, Me., 5 pen. Everlay Farm, Methuen, 6 pen. Skylands Farm, Sterlington, N. Y., 1, 2 pen.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS — 2 cks, 3 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls, 2 pens. Turtle Point Farms, 1, 2 ck; 1,

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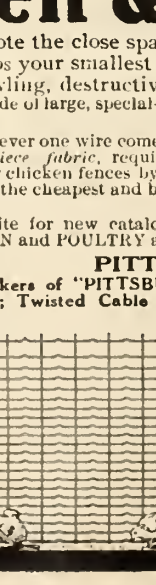

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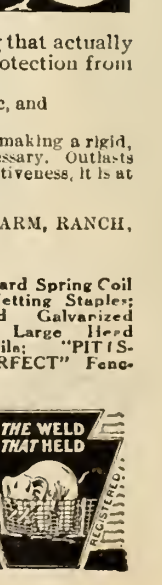

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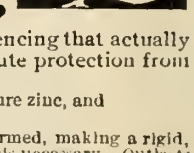

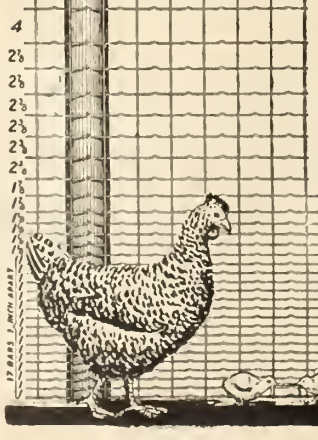

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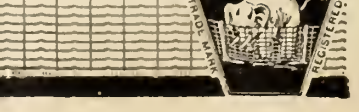

2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. B. M. Thornberg, Magnolia, 3 hen; 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—3 cks, 6 hens, 8 ckls, 13 pullets, 3 pens. Miss Adelia P. Wilcox, Mystic, Conn., 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 3 pul. J. E. Weatherwax, Greenfield, 1 ck; 2 hen. Geo. S. Whittemore, Leicester, 2 ck; 5 hen; 5 pul. Fitz Farm, Chester, N. H., 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen. W. G. Freeman, Bellows Falls, Vt., 1 hen. Ed. F. Fisher, Hagerstown, Md., 3 ckl; 1 pul. Whitestone Poultry Farm, Whitestone, L. I., 2 pul. Wm. F. Chisholm, 6 pul. Wm. Lindorff, Whitestone, L. I., 1 pen. M. F. Fielder, Passaic, N. J., 2 pen.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—1 ck, 3 ckls, 1 pul. J. E. skellie, Cambridge, N. Y., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. J. Turner, Springvale, Me., 2 ckl. W. G. Freeman, 3 ckl.

BLACK LEGHORNS—3 cks, 3 hens, 5 ckls, 4 puls, 2 pens. Turtle Point Farms, 1, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul. J. T. Kelleher, Springfield, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

BLUE LEGHORNS—1 ck, 2 hens. Copeland & Richards, Dexter, Me., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

SILVER LEGHORNS—1 hen, 1 pul. Turtle Point Farm, 1 hen; 1 pul.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—5 cks, 6 hens, 8 ckls, 13 puls, 3 pens. Wm. A. Smith, Metuchen, N. J., 1, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. H. C. Tolman, Stoughton, 2 ck; 2 pen. N. Harrington, Holyoke, 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl. J. F. Tobin, Wollaston, 5 ck. Stuart & McGee, Bristol, R. I., 2 hen; 5 ckl; 5 pul. Leo. Coyle, Pawtucket, R. I., 5 hen. Dr. B. S. Hovestadt, 3 pul. R. E. Coolidge, Hudson, 3 pen.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—6 cks, 6 hens, 10 ckls, 8 puls, 1 pen. H. S. Bradford, Concord, 1, 4 ck. A. M. Moody, Westford, 2 ck; 4 hen; 5 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. T. A. McKittrick, Hudson, N. Y., 3, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 4 pul. Stuart & Magee, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Calvin H. Lee, Hyde Park, 3, 4 ckl; 3 pul. H. C. Tolman, 5 pul.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—5 cks, 3 hens, 7 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. J. E. Bliss, Clinton, Conn., 1, 4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. W. O. Jennings, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Miss Rose E. Wood, Waterbury, Conn., 3 ck. V. H. Connell, Warrenton, Va., 5 ck; 2 ckl. T. F. Sleet, Lynn, 3 ckl; 2 pul.

BLACK SPANISH—6 cks, 12 hens, 18 ckls, 15 puls. R. A. Rowan, Los Angeles, Calif., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—3 cks, 6 hens, 6 ckls, 9 puls, 1 pen. Blythewood Poultry Yrrds, 1 ck; 5 hen; 5 ckl. Farnham Homestead, Weymouth, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 5 pul. L. C. Strang, East Weymouth, 1 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul. C. A. Martin, Derry, N. H., 2, 4 hen; 4 pul; 1 pen.

HOUDANS—20 cks, 29 hens, 26 ckls, 28 puls, 11 pens. G. H. Springman, Williamsport, Pa., 1 ck. F. L. Woolner, Worcester, 2 ck. J. L. Metzler, Findlay, O., 3 ck; 5, 6 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul; 3 pen. E. A. Wight, Bolsters Mills, Me., 1 ck; 5 ckl; 2, 5 pen. J. R. Taylor, Laconia, N. H., 5 ck. Minnie Blagden, Rowley, 6 ck. Wheat Bros., Treadwell, N. Y., 2 hen. W. H. Bassett, Cheshire, Conn., 4 hen; 6 ckl. Jas. Abernethy, West Pembroke, Me., 1 hen; 1 pen. W. F. Bost, Phillipsburg, N. J., 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 6 pen. Dr. G. G. Billman, Sullivan, Ind., 3 ckl; 3, 4 pul. N. L. Deming, Litchfield, Conn., 6 pul. Mrs. A. B. MacGregor, Dover, 4 pen.

WHITE HOUDANS—2 cks, 1 hens, 7 ckls, 7 puls, 1 pen. F. D. Bacrman, Dunellen, N. J., birds arrived late; awards not in catalogue.

BLUE HOUDANS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. J. C. Kriner, Stettlersville, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH—19 cks, 23 hens, 17 ckls, 17 puls, 5 pens. Wm. G. Minich & Son, Carlisle, Pa., 1 ck. Frank L. Andrews, Fall River, 2, 5 ck; 3, 4, 6 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul; 2, 3 pen. Chas. L. Seely, Afton, N. Y., 3, 6 ck; 5 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 1, 4 pen. J. Uher, Cleveland, O., 4 ck; 2 hen. Will J. Kelly, Cambridge Springs, N. Y., 1 hen; 2, 3, 6 ckl; 2, 6 pul. John Loch, Baltimore, Md., 5 hen; 1 pul. Chas. E. Smith Fall River, 4 ckl.

GOLDEN POLISH—2 cks, 3 hens, 1 ckl. Braun Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., 1 ck; 3 hen. Old Oak Poultry Yards, Buckland, Conn., 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

SILVER POLISH—2 cks, 2 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. Minich & Son, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Braun Bros., 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul.

WHITE POLISH—3 cks, 3 hens, 1 pen. Braun Bros., 1 ck; 3 hen. John C. Kriner, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen.

BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH—2 cks, 2 hens. Braun Bros., 1 ck; 2 hen. Minich & Son, 2 ck; 1 hen.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Minich & Son, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Braun Bros., 1 ck; 2 hen.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH—4 cks, 8 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Braun Bros., 1 ck; 3 hen. J. C. Kriner, 2, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen. S. B. Roy, 2, 4, 5, 6 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Minich & Son, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BEARDED BUFF LACED POLISH—3cks, 5 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. Minich & Son, 1, 2 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Braun Bros., 3 ck; 1 hen. Brook View Farm, Newburyport, 3 ckl.

PLAIN BUFF LACED POLISH—1 hen. Brook View Farm.

WHITE CRESTED BLUE POLISH—1 ckl, 1 pul. J. C. Kriner.

CREVE COEURS—3 hens. W. M. Leighton, Woodfords, Me.

BLACK HAMBURGS—12 cks, 19 hens, 16 ckls, 18 puls, 4 pens. J. Lovell Little, Jr., 1, 2, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 4, 6 ckl; 2, 3, 6 pul; 1 pen. Richard Oke, 3 ck; 1, 5 hen; 1 ckl. Robt. C. Morse, Milton, 5 ck; 2 hen; 4, 5 pul; 2 pen. E. P. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, 6 ck; 6 hen. John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, 2, 3 ckl. S. H. Fessenden, Chestnut Hill, 5 ckl; 4 pen. Lyman Storer, Waltham, 3 pen.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS—7 cks, 6 hens, 5 ckls, 8 puls, 1 pen. S. H. Fessenden, 1, 5 ck; 5, 6 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 3, 4 pul. John Lowell, 2, 6 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 5, 6 pul; 1 pen. Geo. C. Chaney, 3 ck. Richard Oke, 4 ck; 3 hen; 5 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—13 cks, 21 hens, 19 ckls, 25 puls, 2 pens. Richard Oke, 1 ck. C. M. Weld, 2 ck. P. L. Saltonstall, Hyde Park, 3, 4, 6 ck; 6 hen; 6 ckl. Wm. L. Allen, Chestnut Hill, 5 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 6 pul; 1 pen. Robert Treat Paine, 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 2 pen. Wm. C. Ritchie, Hyde Park, 2 ckl. R. C. Morse, 4, 5 pul.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 3 puls. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. T. Dickson Smith, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. John Lowell, 2 pul.

WHITE HAMBURGS—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Mountsville Farms, Mountsville, Va.

SILVER CAMPINES—3 cks, 3 hens, 9 ckls, 9 puls, 1 pens. Geo. S. Thomas, Hamilton, 1 ck. E. F. Dean, Williamsport, Pa., 2 ck; 1 hen; 3, 6 ckl; 2, 5 pul; 1 pen. J. C. Coffin & Son, Sewickley, Pa., 3 ck; 3 pul. M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., 2 hen; 1 pul. H. Packard, Brockton, 3 hen. F. E. Whiting, Plainville, 4 ckl. G. L. Fish, Wayland, 1, 2 ckl; 4, 6 pul; 3 pen. H. M. Aldrich, Lexington, 5 ckl; 2 pen. F. S. Lycett, Magnolia, 4 pen.

GOLDEN CAMPINES—1 ck, 2 hens, 2 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. E. F. Dean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. M. R. Jacobus, 2 hen; 2 pul. Lynn Dodge, Afton, N. Y., 1 pul. F. R. Shaw, Adams, 5 pul.

BUTTERCUPS—9 cks, 11 hens, 18 ckls, 16 puls, 7 pens. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Norway, Me., 1 ck; 6 hen; 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. John Ewing, Wilson, Conn., 2 ck; 5 hen; 4 pen. W. A. Marshall, Rowley

3 ck. Mrs. S. J. Nilssons, Brockton, 4 ck. H. E. Scott, Portland, Me., 5 ck. J. E. Eveleth, South Lincoln, 6 ck. E. L. R. Perry, Jr., Lexington, 3 hen; 5 ckl; 1 pen. L. T. Sturtevant, Quincy, 1, 2, 4 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 5, 6 pul; 3 pen. C. L. Lane, Concord, N. H., 4 ckl. W. S. Weatherbee, Middletown, Conn., 1 pul. L. G. Kibbe, Warren, 4 pul. J. W. Barter, Berlin, 5 pen. C. S. Flanders, Concord, N. H., 2 pen.

FAVEROLLES—2 cks, 2 hens, 3 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. W. W. Hall, Providence, R. I., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Dictograph Farm, West Nyack, N. Y., 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. W. M. Tilton, West Roxbury, 1 pen.

LAKENVELDERS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Dr. S. I. Moody, Brockton, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES—1 hen, 5 ckls, 3 puls. Mudge & Son, Westerly, R. I., 1 hen; 1, 4 ckl. A. W. Delano, Attleboro, 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

BROWN RED GAMES—1 hen. S. B. Roy, 1 hen.

RED PYLE GAMES—4 hens, 4 puls. S. B. Roy, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

BIRCHEN GAMES—1 hen. S. B. Roy, 1 hen.

DARK CORNISH—4 cks, 2 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls. F. S. Lindley, Worcester, 1 ck. Geo. T. Leigh, 2 ck. Frank Brown, Marblehead, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. E. Cummings, Antrim, N. H., 4 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

WHITE CORNISH—1 ckl, 1 pul. Frank Brown, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH—11 cks, 15 hens, 8 ckls, 13 puls. W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn., 1, 6 ck; 1, 4, 5 hen; 2, 6 ckl; 4, 5 pul. F. C. Burbank, Sandwich, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. L. Dimock, Stafford Springs, Conn., 3, 1 ck; 6 pul. Bonnie Brook Poultry Farm, 5 ck; 6 hen. M. K. Thomas, Wallingford, Conn., 3 hen; 5 ckl. W. L. Loope, Millerton, N. Y., 1, 3 pul.

DARK RED AND BROWN RED GAMES—13 cks, 6 hens, 10 stags, 4 puls. Samuel Thurston, Rockport, 1 ck. Leighton & Coolidge, Watertown, 2, 5 ck; 1, 5 hen; 4, 5 stag; 3, 4 pul. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, Milton, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3, 6 stag; 1, 2 pul. E. S. Daniell, Greenland, N. H., 4 ck; 6 hen; 2 stag. Chester Brook Poultry Farm, Waltham, 6 ck. Emerson & Newell, Weston, 4 hen. A. F. Field, Mattapoisett, 1 stag.

BLACK AND BRASS BACK GAMES—2 cks. Emerson & Newell, 1 ck. H. S. Scammon, Arlington, 2 ck.

GREY AND DUCKWING GAMES—1 ck. Leighton & Coolidge, 1 ck.

DOMINIQUE AND SPECK GAMES—4 hens, 6 stags. E. S. Daniell, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 stag.

BLUE AND BLUE RED GAMES—1 ck, 1 stag. Emerson & Newell, 1 ck. E. S. Daniell, 1 stag.

SPANGLED AND MOTTLE GAMES—1 ck, 1 stag. H. S. Scammon, 1 ck. E. S. Daniell, 1 stag.

PYLE AND WHITE GAMES—1 hen, 1 stag. Emerson & Newell, 1 hen. Leighton & Coolidge, 1 stag.

HENNIE GAMES—1 hen, 1 pul. Emerson & Newell, 1 hen; 1 pul.

THOROUGHBRED GAME COCK CUT OUT IN OLD ENGLISH FASHION—5 cks. Leighton & Coolidge, 1, 3. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, 2, 5. E. S. Daniell, 1.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover.)

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Where Did the Barring Come From?

By F. O. Wellcome.

SEVERAL years ago I mated a White Plymouth Rock male with some Barred Plymouth Rock females. Some of the resulting progeny were white and some were barred. A few of the barred specimens were pullets.

That same season, *Poultry* (late of Peotone, Ill.) published an article by Prof. Spillman, in which he explained his "law" that females cannot transmit barring to their daughters. I wrote for *Poultry* an account of my barred pullets, and asked the question: Where did they get their barring? Prof. Spillman replied to the effect that my barred cross bred pullets must have obtained their barring from their white sire because they could not have obtained it from their barred dams. His theory was that the White Rock male was able to transmit the barred character because he was descended from Barred Rock ancestors. I let it go at that, as I had no evidence to the contrary.

This season I raised some chicks from a Rose Comb Rhode Island Red male of excellent breeding crossed with White Plymouth Rock females. The resulting progeny are much mixed. Without attempting to describe them all (thirty-seven in number) I will say that several of the males have barred feathers in hackle and tail, and several have laced feathers in the same sections. One male is all white and has a single comb. *One pullet is wholly barred* and has a rose comb. Where did this pullet's barring come from? I did not have a Barred Rock on the place last spring when this mating was made.

If the "Spillman Law" is valid—if it actually is a "law"—then, of course, my barred pullet got her barring from the R. I. Red male.

It seems to me, however, that our scientific friends are up against a pretty tough proposition when they try to prove that certain things can *not* happen, or can *not* be done. One single example of *did* is sometimes worth more as evidence than many thousands of *did nots* could be.

Experiment Station Records and Private Records.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY: — Enclosed you will find an account of an experiment station egg record made in Oregon. I apologize for the condition of the paper — I rescued it from the woodbox. This — or a similar account — must have appeared in various papers and it may have come under your notice.

Personally, I have no quarrel to pick with Prof. Dryden or with anyone else regarding this record. It is both possible and probable. But I do object to the attitude that Prof. Dryden takes toward anything not emanating from an experiment station. Such rash expressions as the ones I have marked are not true as to fact, and simply mean that Prof. Dryden refuses to accept any but experiment station records. I wrote to him some two years ago, citing a published record of 295 for a Leghorn hen and quoting him some of the records of our own flock — which also had been published. He wrote me that: "I am glad to know of your having such good records, but will say that we are not competing with private records and can only recognize as authentic those from experiment stations."

I realize that those in charge of experiment stations cannot give attention to everyone who bobs up with an egg record, but neither have they any right to ignore and dispute these private claims, even by implication. A simple claim on their part of "the greatest experiment station record" or some such phrase would be fair to all and at the same time be truthful. In five years of continuous trapnesting of our flock we have obtained fifty-nine records of over 200, and many over 250. While this is so, I realize fully the futility of trying to convince outsiders and prove what is essentially unprovable. It is because they are unprovable that records are such a temptation. But I also contend that the fact of being in charge of an experiment station does not imbue an individual with honesty or probity any more than he would have as a private citizen; and other things being equal, one man's word is as good as another's.

An attitude like Prof. Dryden's is detrimental to the very work that the stations are supposed to do, that is to encourage and help private poultry keepers.

J. W. G. HANFORD.

Spokane, Wash.

The article in question refers to the Oregon Experiment Station hen which, it is claimed, laid 291 eggs in a year. The underscored passages are this statement about this particular hen:

"She has proved herself not merely one in ten thousand, but one in ten billion; in other words, the best layer of eggs the world has ever seen, so far as authentic records are concerned;" and a mention of "the Ontario Agricultural College hen which for two years has held the world's record."

I fully agree with Mr. Hanford's attitude in regard to the relative values of private records and experiment station records. In other matters besides laying records, the experiment station workers are trading a little too heavily on the popular disposition to put faith in "official" figures and statements, and magnify their own work by minimizing that of others. This is very natural, but not at all in accord with the supposed spirit of scientific research.

I do not know what the situation is at the Oregon Station, but at most colleges and stations the men in charge of experimental work — the officials who report it to the public — are not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of records further than that they believe their subordinates entrusted with the details of the work are accurate and trustworthy. The man in charge of a department cannot, as a rule, give the details of experiments or of routine work the close attention necessary to enable him to actually vouch for the records. Personally, if a private person can show that the conditions under which his records are kept are in favor of accuracy and that the person keeping the records is habitually accurate and scrupulous in attention to details, I have just as much confidence in that person's records as I have in those of any experiment station. When you come right down "to brass tacks" as they say there are very few "records" made that can properly be called "authentic." As Mr. Hanford says, they are *improvable*. Not long ago, I saw a statement in connection with a reputed big record from some station, that it "could not be disproved." That is so, too. Egg records can neither be proved or disproved, because they cannot be verified. An individual egg record is so open to possibilities of error that it is simply ridiculous for agricultural colleges to compete for "the record" as a number of colleges are doing. Those in charge of the work ought to recognize the fact that their figures cannot be verified and avoid boastful comparisons.

On another score Prof. Dryden's article is open to even severer criticism than for his attitude toward private laying records. His "record" layer is exploited as a "cross-bred," and her performance as demonstrating the superiority of cross-breds. He says that she is pure bred for laying. As a matter of fact, she is not a cross-bred but a mongrel, and as he has no records of her progeny, he does not know what they will do, and does not know whether she is pure bred for laying or anything else.

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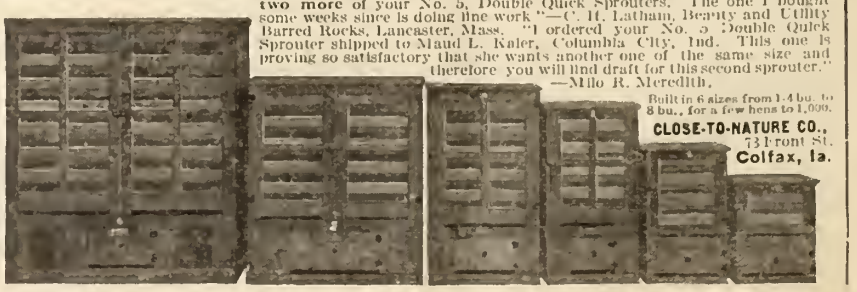

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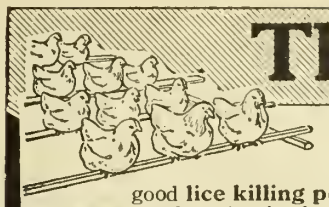
	Cks.	Hens	Ckls.	Pul.	Pens	Total
Light Brahmas:						
N. Y.,	9	13	10	8	3	55
Boston,	26	33	38	40	18	227
Dark Brahmas:						
N. Y.,	3	3	2	3	1	16
Boston,	4	8	10	6	0	28
Buff Brahmas:						
N. Y.,	5	4	6	0	0	9
Boston,	1	1	2	2	0	6
Buff Cochins:						
N. Y.,	6	7	6	8	2	37
Boston,	6	7	6	6	2	35
Partridge Cochins:						
N. Y.,	8	10	4	4	4	46
Boston,	9	10	11	6	1	41
White Cochins:						
N. Y.,	1	1	1	1	0	4
Boston,	1	4	1	4	1	15
Black Cochins:						
N. Y.,	0	1	0	0	0	1
Boston.	0	2	2	2	0	6
Black Langshans:						
N. Y.,	5	6	5	4	3	35
Boston,	9	16	19	18	6	92
White Langshans:						
N. Y.,	1	3	2	2	1	13
Boston,	1	3	1	2	2	17
Barred Plymouth Rocks:						
N. Y.,	26	30	33	39	12	188
Boston,	31	32	42	43	12	208
Barred P. Rocks, Cockerel Bred:						
Boston,	0	6	0	8	7	49
Barred P. Rocks, Pullet Bred:						
Boston,	2	0	14	0	5	36
White Plymouth Rocks:						
N. Y.,	24	23	37	25	12	169
Boston,	21	18	43	32	13	179
Buff Plymouth Rocks:						
N. Y.,	14	11	16	19	4	80
Boston,	10	6	13	13	1	47
Partridge Plymouth Rocks:						
N. Y.,	10	9	12	9	6	70
Boston,	9	13	15	17	1	74
Silver Penciled P. Rocks:						
N. Y.,	3	3	2	3	1	16
Boston,	3	3	3	3	2	22
Columbian Plymouth Rocks:						
N. Y.,	1	1	5	6	1	18
Boston,	5	6	9	9	2	39
Silver Laced Wyandotte:						
N. Y.,	9	10	7	10	3	51
Boston,	11	9	15	12	5	62
Golden Laced Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	3	2	3	3	1	16
Boston,	7	7	6	6	1	21
White Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	23	26	29	29	12	167
Boston,	23	23	48	39	12	193
Black Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	4	4	6	3	0	17
Boston,	3	4	6	1	0	17
Buff Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	13	12	17	12	8	94
Boston.	12	11	18	16	3	72
Partridge Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	7	12	11	9	5	61
Boston,	3	1	6	3	3	31
Silver Penciled Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	6	7	9	10	2	42
Boston,	9	5	12	11	2	50
Columbian Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	10	11	16	12	7	86
Boston,	14	5	11	7	5	62
Barred Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	3	3	1	3	2	20
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Wyandottes:						
N. Y.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston,	1	1	1	1	0	4
American Dominiques:						
N. Y.,	1	2	4	3	2	20
Boston,	5	5	10	5	1	50
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds:						
N. Y.,	29	27	51	37	12	204
Boston,	23	23	43	29	12	178
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds:						
N. Y.,	18	14	30	29	10	141
Boston,	14	15	30	26	6	115
Buckeyes:						
N. Y.,	2	2	0	3	1	14
Boston,	6	8	12	11	1	12
Single Comb White Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	26	29	30	41	14	195
Boston,	16	21	22	28	9	122
Rose Comb White Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	4	5	5	4	1	23
Boston,	2	3	3	3	2	21

	Cks.	Hens	Ckls.	Pul.	Pens	Total
Single Comb Brown Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	11	12	21	15	4	79
Boston,	12	7	12	7	4	58
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	10	10	12	9	2	51
Boston,	3	6	3	4	1	21
Single Comb Buff Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	9	15	17	15	8	96
Boston,	3	6	8	13	3	45
Rose Comb Buff Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	5	6	8	6	2	35
Boston,	1	0	1	1	0	3
Single Comb Black Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	5	5	5	5	2	35
Boston,	3	3	5	4	2	25
Single Comb Silver Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	2	1	3	3	0	9
Boston,	0	1	0	1	0	2
Columbian Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	0	0	3	2	0	5
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Pyle Leghorns:						
N. Y.,	0	0	0	0	1	1
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Comb Black Minorcas:						
N. Y.,	11	15	15	12	5	68
Boston,	5	6	8	13	3	47
Rose Comb Black Minorcas:						
N. Y.,	5	4	7	3	2	29
Boston,	6	6	10	8	1	35
Single Comb White Minorcas:						
N. Y.,	1	1	2	2	0	6
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rose Comb White Minorcas:						
N. Y.,	2	3	2	2	1	14
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Face Black Spanish:						
N. Y.,	5	12	14	19	0	50
Boston,	6	12	18	15	0	51
Blue Andalusians:						
N. Y.,	4	6	5	3	1	23
Boston,	5	3	7	5	1	25
Single Comb Anconas:						
N. Y.,	18	16	20	21	8	115
Boston,	3	6	6	9	1	29
Rose Comb Anconas:						
N. Y.,	5	5	7	9	3	41
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Grey Dorkings:						
N. Y.,	6	7	7	7	2	37
Boston,	3	7	4	7	0	21
Colored Dorkings:						
N. Y.,	0	0	1	1	0	2
Boston,	1	1	1	1	0	4
White Dorkings:						
N. Y.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston,	1	1	1	1	0	4
Sussex Fowls:						
N. Y.,	4	5	9	8	2	36
Boston,	0	1	1	2	0	4



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To Get Rid of Lice

on Poultry is to dust them separately with a good **lice killing powder.** Hold the fowl by the legs, head downward, so that its feathers will be open and the powder can penetrate through to the skin, especially around the vent and under the wings. **The best time** to do this is at night when the birds are at roost. The lice and mites are then on their job. It takes only a short time to dust an entire flock and the powder "works while you sleep." **The best lice killer** to use—

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS:

	Cks.	Hens	Ckls.	Pul.	Pens	Total
N. Y.,	26	29	34	23	15	186
Boston,	12	13	16	14	4	70

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	0	2	3	3	0	8
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0

SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	14	16	26	20	12	136
Boston,	6	9	11	11	4	60

ROSE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	3	1	4	1	1	14
Boston,	0	0	0	0	0	0

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	14	20	21	21	10	126
Boston,	20	23	39	24	12	166

ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	5	5	2	3	1	20
Boston,	1	1	4	1	1	12

SINGLE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS:

N. Y.,	9	12	15	19	10	105
Boston,	7	9	11	15	2	52

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH:

N. Y.,	6	7	3	4	1	25
Boston,	19	23	17	17	5	101

OTHER VARIETIES POLISH:

N. Y.,	—	—	—	—	—	21
Boston,	—	—	—	—	—	86

HOUDANS:

N. Y.,	5	5	8	9	2	37
Boston,	20	29	26	28	11	158

SILVER CAMPINES:

	Cks.	Hens	Ckls.	Pul.	Pens	Total
N. Y.,	15	17	27	31	10	140
Boston,	3	3	9	9	20	44

GOLDEN CAMPINES:

N. Y.,	9	10	12	11	3	57
Boston,	1	3	2	5	1	16

BUTTERCUPS:

N. Y.,	3	1	4	6	1	19
Boston,	9	11	18	16	7	89

BLACK HAMBURGS:

N. Y.,	2	3	0	1	0	6
Boston,	12	19	16	18	4	85

SILVER SPANGLE HAMBURGS:

N. Y.,	3	5	5	3	1	21
Boston,	13	21	19	25	2	88

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS:

N. Y.,	—	—	—	2	—	2
Boston,	7	6	5	8	1	31

DARK CORNISH:

N. Y.,	10	10	13	13	1	51
Boston,	4	2	2	2	0	16

WHITE CORNISH:

N. Y.,	4	3	2	3	1	17
Boston,	0	0	1	1	0	2

WHITE LACED RED CORNISH:

N. Y.,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston,	11	15	8	13	9	48

PIT GAMES:

N. Y.,	—	—	—	—	—	50
Boston,	—	—	—	—	—	46

EXHIBITION GAMES:

N. Y.,	—	—	—	—	—	13
Boston,	—	—	—	—	—	18

A Load of Eggs for Shipment by Parcel Post Leaving Tywacanna Farms, Farmingdale, L. I.

Information from Laying Competitions.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I write to ask if one can obtain anywhere additional data on the results of the egg laying contest at Storrs.

While the conditions there may have been somewhat ideal and not paralleled in many instances, an exhibit of the results would be a mine of information for poultry raisers. "Graphs" showing egg production, as compared with the price throughout the year, or a correlation of egg production and feeds, as well as one showing the egg production by breeds throughout the year, would be of inestimable value. There could be added even the atmospheric conditions, and much learned therefrom.

My experience with the bodily measurements of the human species has convinced me that many facts are brought out by large masses of statistics which are not shown by lesser numbers. Could we not have something of this kind in FARM-POULTRY? PAUL C. PHILLIPS.

Amherst, Mass.

It has been supposed that the Connecticut Experiment Station would issue bulletins after the completion of each competition, and I understood last summer that the Station's report on the first competition would be out in a short time, but so far I have not received it, nor have I heard anything more of it. I know of no way to get information in addition to the press reports except through such reports as the Station may make — when they appear.

There is undoubtedly a good opportunity in connection with these competitions to collect data that would be of great value for illustrative purposes, although it might not add anything in particular to our knowledge of poultry culture. It seems to be the purpose of the Connecticut Station to do work of this kind in the contest under its sole control, but how far it will go remains to be seen. Personally, I am not at all hopeful of getting any considerable amount of material of the kind that justifies the use of public funds and facilities for such work from a "laying competition" the primary object of which is to *boom* something or someone, and the most conspicuous result of which is to mislead the uninitiated.

Educational and experimental poultry work seems to be passing through a period of confusion which was probably inevitable, but which it is to be hoped will soon pass. In fact, if it continues long, it is likely to result in a long halt in the development of poultry work at higher institutions of learning. One of the most practical and conservative of our instructors and investigators told me shortly after the first competition at Storrs was announced that he was afraid that the popular pressure on the Stations would compel more of them to take up things of this kind. Some other men in educational work have also in recent years quite changed their attitude in regard to catering to the element of the public which creates such pressure, going part way with popular fallacies rather than holding to the high ideals they profess and long maintained.

All these matters, however, will gradually readjust themselves, and after a few years our experiment stations may take up, on a more appropriate basis, such lines of investigation as laying competitions afford. Then we will get from them more of this kind of information Mr. Phillips wants.

BROWN LEGHORNS IN THE WEST. — It is reported that very large classes of S. C. Brown Leghorns were shown at St. Louis, Cleveland and Chicago. The account of the latter show in the *Inland Poultry Journal* says that the S. C. Browns were the largest class of the variety ever exhibited. I don't know as to that, but this class of 170 birds is the largest of the variety of which I can find record easily. The largest class ever shown at Madison Square Garden was 163 birds in 1906.

NEW YORK FEEDING STUFFS REPORT. — Bulletin No. 366, of the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., gives the results of the inspections of feeding stuffs made by the Station for the year 1912-1913. There were 479 brands examined, and the report states that while less than 10% were appreciably below guarantee as far as fat protein and fiber are concerned, "in nearly 25% the ingredients vary sufficiently from those guaranteed to constitute misbranding." It is added that while some of these cases are plainly "cases of adulteration, others appear to be due to the ignorance of the manufacturers concerning the proper names to use for certain feeding materials." Our subscribers in New York State will find this bulletin a valuable guide in buying feeding stuffs.

A TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE.—*The New York Packer* reports that August Silz, head of a company said to be the largest distributors of poultry and game in the country, on Monday, December 29th, paid to the New York Conservation Commission a fine of $20,000 for violation of the game laws. He was charged with more than a thousand violations of the law, and conviction on every count would have made his fines amount to over $200,000. The commission had power to compromise the case and accepted $20,000.

The offences consisted of violations of the state law regulating the sale of wild ducks from other states. It was represented that the large numbers of wild ducks sold by the company of which Silz was the head, were grown on his farm at Goshen, N. Y. The American Game Protective and Propagation Association procured evidence that large numbers of ducks were being shipped from other states to this farm where they were immediately killed and sent to market.

National Bantam Association.

At the annual business meeting of the National Bantam Association, the following were elected to office: President — J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, L. I. Vice-President — Arthur O. Schilling, Buffalo, N. Y. Sec'y-Treas. — Geo. L. Young, 319 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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"Our Domestic Birds" is the initial volume in a series of three text-books, of which "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture" is the final volume, and the intermediate book is now in preparation. "Poultry Culture," the college text-book, was written first because at the time the work was undertaken the demand for a book of this class was most pressing. While written especially for boys and girls, the elementary book will attract a large class of adult poultry keepers. It gives a correct general view of the subject in compact form, and contains much information not found in any other book. Pages X — 317; illustrations, 236; fine cloth binding. Price, $1.65 With Farm-Poultry, one year, $1.90.

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Madison Square Garden Show Awards.

Addresses of New York City exhibitors are not given. Other addresses are given with the first mention of each name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York State.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—26 cks, 30 hens, 33 ckls, 39 puls, 12 pens. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, 1, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 5 pul; 1, 2, 4 pen. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., 2 ck. Yama Farms, Napanoch, 3 ck, 2, 3, 4 hen; 5 pen. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 5 ck. C. N. Myers, Hanover, Pa., 1, 5 hen; 2, 3 pul; 3 pen. C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass., 1, 4 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—24 cks, 23 hens, 37 ckls, 25 puls, 12 pens. Mirmichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., 1 ck; 2, 4 ckl; 2 pul; 3, 4 pen. Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 2, 4 ck; 1, 5 hen; 5 ckl; 1, 5 pul; 1, 5 pen. Hampden Poultry Yards, Chicopee, Mass., 3, 5 ck. R. S. Chalker, Higganum, Conn., 2 hen; 4 pul. Rancocas Poultry Farm, Brown's-Mill-in-the-Pines, N. J., 3, 4 hen; 1 ckl. J. D. Koons, Trelchlers, Pa., 3 hen; 3 pul. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Meadowbrook, Pa., 2 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—14 cks, 11 hens, 16 ckls, 19 puls, 4 pens. Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 4 pul; 3 pen. Linfield Poultry Farms, Linfield, Pa., 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1, 4 pen. J. J. Bleckley, Abilene, Kans., 4 ck; 5 hen; 5 pul. E. H. Lichtenwalter, Girard, Pa., 5 ck; 4 ckl. Freler & Lukens, Meriden, Conn., 2 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. James H. Vincent, Hazleton, Pa., 3 ckl.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—3 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls; 1 pen. Harry Hawkins, Dover, N. J., 1 ck; 2 hen. Bonaparte Park Poultry Farm, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Otto Sanger, Ardsley, N. Y., 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—10 cks, 9 hens, 12 ckls, 9 puls, 6 pens. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., 1 ck; 1 ckl. Paul Klingbell, Walpole, Mass., 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul; 5 pen. Besuden Bros., Cincinnati, O., 3, 4 ck; 5 hen; 5 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen. Bonaparte Poultry Farm, 2, 3 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 3, 5 pul. I. W. Mole, Roseville, N. Y., 4 hen. H. J. Roth, McSherrytown, Pa., 2 ckl; 2 pul. Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa., 1, 2 pen. Walter C. Renaker, Cincinnati, O., 4 pen.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1 ck, 1 hen, 5 ckls, 6 puls, 1 pen. Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 4 pul. T. J. Enslin, Maplewood, N. J., 1 ckl; 2 pul. Sam'l W. Bradley, Lime Rock, Conn., 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. A. A. Whyland, Chatham, 4, 5 ckl; 5 pul.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE—9 cks, 10 hens, 7 ckls, 10 puls, 3 pens. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass., 1 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. L. H. Brown, Lunenburg, Mass., 2, 5 hen. Milspaugh & Decker, Warwick, 2 ck; 5 ckl; 3 pen. James F. Hughes, Peekskill, 3, 4 ck; 2, 4 pul. W. Q. Minturn & Son, Warwick, 5 ck. P. E. Avid, Beacon, 3 hen. J. Repmeyer, Jr., Craig, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Oakcrest Poultry Yards, Warwick. 2 ckl. J. F. Van Alstyne, Silverville, 4 ckl. Edwin H. Morris, Sparkill, 3 pul. R. W. Bates, Little Silver, N. J., 2 pen.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES—3 cks, 2 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Albert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Va., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—23 cks, 26 hens, 29 ckls, 29 puls, 12 pens. A. J. Fell, West Point, Pa., 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3, 4 ckl; 2, 5 pul; 1 pen. Arthur G. Duston, South Framingham, Mass., 2, 3 ck; 4, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 1 3, 4 pul; 5 pen. A. W. Hewitt, Windsor, Conn., 4 ck. Geo. H. Pollard, Greenbush, Mass., 5 ck. Maurice F. Delano, 2 hen; 5 ckl; 3 pen. Onlya Farm, Florham Park, N. J., 2 pen. West Mt. Poultry Yards, Nangaluck, Conn., 4 pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—4 cks, 6 hens, 6 ckls, 3 puls. Robincrest Farm, Babylon, 1 ck; 2 hen; 5 ckl; 2 pul. Alfrieha Meadows, 4 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Nesbitt & Brown, Riverhead, 2 ck; 4, 5 hen. Howard Grant, Marshall, Mich., 4 ckl. Edwin M. Morris, 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—13 cks, 12 hens, 17 ckls, 12 puls, 8 pens. W. G. Marshall, Cleveland, O., 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 4 ckl; 4 pul; 1 pen. W. F. Schultz, Ravenna, O., 2 ck; 1 ckl; 5 pul. Besuden Bros., 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, 4, 5 ck; 2 hen; 4 pen. J. H. Clark, Boonton, N. J., 5 hen. L. W. Winner, Williamsport, Pa., 2 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass., 5 ckl; 3 pen. Thomas A. Martin, Jr., Freeport, 5 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—7 cks, 12 hens, 11 ckls, 9 puls, 5 pens. Charles H. Wood, Worcester, Mass., 1, 2, 4 ck; 2 hen; 1, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 4, 5 pul; 1, 3 pen. D. S. Strong, Haddam, Conn., 3 ck; 2 ckl. Sheffield Farm, Glendale, O., 5 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 2, 5 pen. Paul W. Doll, White Plains, 1 hen. Chas. W. Yellot, Jr., Peekskill, 5 ckl; 2 pul. Mineh Bros., Bridgeton, N. J., 3 pul. Barrows & Barrows, East Rutherford, N. J., 4 pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—6 cks, 7 hens, 9 ckls, 10 puls, 2 pens. Horace Havemeyer, Stamford, Conn., 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. James Mueller, 4 hen; 4 pul. W. loor, South Haven, Mich., 5 pul.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—16 cks, 11 hens, 16 ckls, 12 puls, 7 pens. D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 4 pen. Harry B. Miller, Clark's Summit, Pa., 2 ck. Harwood Farm, Littleton, Mass., 3 ck; 1 pen. J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Fla., 4 ck; 1 hen; 5 pen. A. C. Hawkins, 5 ck. Gilbert E. Nichols, Morristown, N. J., 3 hen; 5 ckl; 2 pen. Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse, Lorane, Pa., 4, 5 hen; 1, 3 pul. Frank Ostrander, 2 ckl. Horse Shoe Poultry Yards, Hicksville, 3 ckl. Ralph Woodward, Grafton, Mass., 2 pul. Harry L. Freeman, South Duxbury, Mass., 5 pul. J. H. Sincerbox 2d, Wassaic, 3 pen.

BARRED WYANDOTTES—3 cks, 3 hens, 4 ckls, 3 puls, 2 pens. Wilhelmina Poultry Farm, Morganville, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Onlya Farm, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 2 pen.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES—1 ck, 2 hens, 4 ckls, 3 puls; 2 pens. F. S. Benson, Glen Ridge, N. J., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. W. J. Dalzell, Mt. Vernon, 1, 4 ckl; 1 pul. Abel Weeks, Tarrytown, 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—29 cks, 27 hens, 51 ckls, 37 puls, 12 pens. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 1, 3, 5 ck; 4 hen; 6 ckl; 2 pul; 3 pen. Shenley Heights Poultry Farm, Pittsburg, Pa., 2 ck; 3 hen 5 ckl. Maplecroft Farms, Pawling, 4 ck. Wyebrook Farm, Albany, 6 ck; 2 pen. F. L. Poultry Farm, Verona, Pa., 1 hen. Joseph Russell, Toronto, Can., 2, 5 hen. Wm. Etzensperger, Willoughby, O., 6 hen; 2 ckl. United Breeders, South Braintree, Mass., 4 ckl; 4 pul; 5 pen. Ernest Underhill, Morris Plains, N. J., 3 ckl. B. McL. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn., 1 ckl. H. P. Deming, Robertsville, Conn., 1 pul; 6 pen. Moses B. Grilling, Shelter Island Heights, 5 pul. Miamichi Poultry Farm, 3 pul. Ira M. Crowther, Willoughby, O., 1 pen.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—18 cks, 14 hens, 30 ckls, 29 puls, 10 pens. United Breeders, 1, 5 ck; 1, 2, 5 hen; 1 pul; 4 pen. Simmons & Crittenden, Geneva, O., 2 ck; 4 pul; 2 pen. A. M. Anderson, Morton, Pa., 3 ck. Shenley Heights Poultry Farm, 4 ck. Payne Bros., Portland, Conn., 3 hen; 1 pen. Wright & McCormick, Scranton, Pa., 4 hen. Louis Anderson, Bloomsbury, N. J., 5 ckl. Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 3 ckl; 3 pen. F. W. C. Almy, Tiverton 4 Corners, R. I., 1, 4 ckl; 2 pul. Joseph Russell, 2 ckl. W. C. MacBriar, Essex Fells, N. J., 3 pul. Dr. H. F. Cheselborough, Greenwich, 5 pul. Wm. H. Hearsfield, Woodmere, 5 pen.

BUCKEYES—2 cks, 2 hens, 3 puls, 1 pen. E. C. Mahon, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—9 cks, 13 hens, 10 ckls, 8 puls, 3 pens. Mineh Bros., Bridgeton, N. J., 1, 5 ck; 2, 4 hen; 2 pul. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Riverdale, N. J., 2 ck; 2 ckl; 1 pul. E. I. I. Collins, Pine Orchard, Conn., 3 ck; 1 ckl. Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 4 ck; 3 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. T. House & Son, Wheeling, W. Va., 1 hen; 5 ckl; 1 pul. Spring Brook Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, 5 hen; 3 pen. Anna Kahlen, 4 ckl; 2 pen. S. S. Newton, Balston Spa, 5 pul. D. H. Seelback, West Hoboken, N. J., 4 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS—3 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. W. Q. Minturn & Son, 1 ck; 2 hen. Thos. L. Watt, Hartsdale, N. J., 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. Clem Watson, Oxhey, Watford, England, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Dr. S. Lott, Bellona, 2 ckl; 3 pul. Richard Fry, Medham Heights, Mass., 1 pen.

BUFF COCHINS—6 cks, 7 hens, 6 ckls, 8 puls, 2 pens. C. W. Case, Rochester, Mich., 1, 2, 3 ck; 4, 5 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 4 pul; 1 pen. Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., 4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa., 5 ck. Geo. H. Proctor, Flass House, Durham, England, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 5 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—8 cks, 10 hens, 4 ckls, 4 puls, 4 pens. Anna L. Burrell, Union City, Conn., 1, 2, 5 ck; 1, 2, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2, 3, 4 pen. Mineh Bros., 3 ck; 3, 4 hen. H. J. Fuller, Schenectady, 4 ck.

WHITE COCHINS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Chas. Thelusson, Doncaster, England, 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHINS—1 hen. Thos. L. Watt, 1 hen.

BLACK LANGSHANS—5 cks, 6 hens, 5 ckls, 4 puls, 3 pens. Snaith & Von Bergen, Scranton, Pa., 1 ck; 4 ckl. A. J. Carson, Vandergrift, Pa., 2 ck; 3 hen. C. J. Roehik, Bainbridge, 3 ck. Frank Harbaugh, Middleburg, Md., 4, 5 ck; 1, 5 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. R. W. Bishop, Guilford, Conn., 4 hen. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass., 2 hen. C. H. Rowe, Cos Cob, Conn., 3 ckl; 2 pul. Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn., 2 pen. H. E. Neise, Jr., Morristown, N. J., 3 pen.

WHITE LANGSHANS—1 ck, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. Robincrest Farm, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. H. N. Bennett, Glen Rock, N. J., 2 hen. J. F. Robinson, 1 hen.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—26 cocks, 29 hens, 39 ckls, 41 puls, 14 pens. D. W. Young, Monroe, 1, 2, 5 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. Skylands Farm, Sterlington, 3, 4 ck; 2 ckl; 4 pul; 2, 5 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, 1 5 hen; 2 pul. Maryland Leghorn Farm, Cambridge, Md., 1 pul. E. E. Brubaker, Bird-in-hand, Pa., 3 pul. Monmouth Farms, Frenean, N. J., 4 pen. Overlook Poultry Farm, 3 pen.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—11 cks, 12 hens, 21 ckls, 15 puls; 4 pens. Williams Bros. & Brace, Fullerton, Calif., 1, 3 ck; 5 ckl. Rockfellow & Hubbard, New Haven, Conn., 2, 4 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. Frank Schellang, Erie, Pa., 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 3 pen. Harry W. Weeks, Framingham, Mass., 2 hen. Fred H. Cook, Beaver, Pa., 4 ckl; 3, 5 pul. C. S. Cook, West Newton, Mass., 1 pul. C. L. Puder, Rutledge, Pa., 4 pen.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—9 cks, 15 hens, 17 ckls, 15 puls, 8 pens. L. E. Merlhew, Marathon, 1, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 4 pul; 5 pen. Wm. H. Heil, Easton, Pa., 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Royal Farms, Little Silver, N. J., 3 ck; 1 pen. Thornycroft Buff Leghorn Farm, Washington, Pa., 5 ck. Frohlelm Poultry Yards, Far Hills, N. J., 5 hen; 5 pul; 2 pen. Olsen & Reimer, Easton, Pa., 2 ckl. Chas. Blyth, Toronto, Can., 1 ckl. Dunrobin Farm, Redbank, N. J., 2 pul. Lucknow Farm, Darien, Conn., 4 pen. Wm. F. Lindorff, Whitestone, 3 pen.

SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS—5 cks, 5 hens, 5 ckls, 5 puls, 2 pens. Robincrest Farm, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Turtle Point Farms, Saratoga Springs, 3, 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 1, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. H. C. Myer, Saugerties, 3 ck. Adam F. Noll, Allentown, Pa., 3 hen; 4 pul. Mark E. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB SILVER LEGHORNS—2 cks, 1 hen, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Ralph L. Wilcox, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1 ck. A. F. Spaugler, East Orange, N. J., 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul. Clem Watson, 2, 3 ckl. Mrs. W. P. Masten, Pleasant Valley, 1 pul. Turtle Point Farms, 2 pul.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—4 cks, 5 hens, 5 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. Turtle Point Farms, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Mrs. W. L. Haynes, Norwich, 4 ck; 5 hen; 4 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. H. Young, Easton, Pa., 2 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 1 pul.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—10 cks, 10 hens, 12 ckls, 9 puls, 2 pens. W. T. Liddell & Son, Greenwich, 1 ck; 1, 2 ckl. B. H. Smalley, New Canaan, Conn., 2 ck; 3, 5 hen; 1, 3 pul. H. S. Lamson, Cameron, 3 ck. R. C. & R. L. Connolly, Waukegan, Ill., 4 ck; 3 ckl. F. C. Tabor, Worcester, 5 ck; 1 hen; 4 ckl. The Gale Place, Hamden, Conn., 4 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. A. S. Christman, Trumbauersville, Pa., 2 hen. Turtle Point Farms, 5 ckl; 4 pul. Kerlin Farms, Pottstown, Pa., 5 pul; 2 pen.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—5 cks, 6 hens, 8 ckls, 6 puls, 2 pens. Wm. J. Peck, Washington, Pa., 1, 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 3, 5 pul. Fred Bertram,

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Bound Brook, N. J., 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 4 pul. W. G. Freeman, Bellows Falls, Vt., 1 hen. Chas. A. Schroth, Saxonburg, Pa., 4 ckl; 2 pul.

A. O. V.—COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS—3 ckls, 2 puls. John Evans, Crauston, R. 1., 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

A. O. V.—BLUE PYLE LEGHORNS—1 pen. B. H. Van Auken, Rahway, N. J., 1 pen.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—11 cks, 15 hens, 15 ckls, 12 puls, 5 pens. Yama Farms, 1, 3 ck; 1, 4, 5 hen; 3, 4, 5 ckl; 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. Frank McGrann, Lancaster, Pa., 2, 5 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 5 pul; 2 pen. Frank L. Doane, Gouverneur, 4 ck. Clarence E. Rich, Ossining, 4 pul. Armstrong Poultry Yards, Dunellen, N. J., 5 pen. Wm. A. Smith, Metuchen, N. J., 4 pen.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckls, 2 puls. Harvey J. Teetz, Gloversville, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Edward M. Dare, Dover, Del., 2 ckl; 1 pul.

SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS—1 ckl, 1 hen. O. K. Hobbs, Hickory Grove, Ky., 2 ckl; 2 hen.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—5 cks, 4 hens, 7 ckls, 3 puls, 2 pens. J. M. Wilcox & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1, 2 ck; 2 hen. Geo. A. Clark, Seymour, Ind., 3, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2 pen. Mrs. Cora A. Shoemaker, Granville Summit, Pa., 1 hen; 2 ckl. Chas. L. Holder, Bealsville, Pa., 4 ckl. F. C. Woodland, Morristown, Pa., 1 ckl. E. R. Collins & Son, Brooklyn. 3 pul.

ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—2 cks, 3 hens, 3 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. Geo. W. Tracey, Kinderhook, N. Y., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. H. J. Teetz, 1 ckl.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH—5 cks, 12 hens, 14 ckls, 19 puls. R. A. Rowan, Los Angeles, Calif., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—4 cks, 6 hens, 5 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. E. D. Bird, Greenville, Conn., 1 ck; 2, 3, 5 hen; 1, 3, 5 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Thos. H. King, Appin, Can., 2 ck; 1 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 1 pul. Mrs. Clark Tuthill, Waverly, 3 ck; 4 hen.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—18 cks, 16 hens, 20 ckls, 21 puls, 8 pens. J. O. Somers, Bedford, O., 1 ck; 2 pen. H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, O., 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 4, 5 pul; 3 pen. Blythewood Poultry Yards, Mt. Kisco, 5 ck. E. P. Hicks, Bound Brook, N. J., 3 ck. H. E. Portrum, Rogersville, Tenn., 4 ck. A. E. Wolhert, Narberth, Pa., 5 hen; 5 ckl; 4 pen. Chas. A. McKeown, Johnstown, Pa., 3 hen. F. W. Mains, Morris Plains, N. J., 4 ckl. Cockroft & Marsden, Roselle Park, N. J., 2, 3 pul. Geo. W. Cisco, 1 pen. Geo. J. Hanks, Williamsport, Pa., 5 pen.

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—5 cks, 5 hens, 7 ckls, 9 puls, 3 pens. H. Cecil Sheppard, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. J. O. Somers, 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 4 pul; 2 pen. Blythewood Poultry Yards, 5 pul. Mrs. A. Guetter, Elwyn, Pa., 2 pul.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS—6 cks, 7 hens, 7 ckls, 7 puls, 2 pens. Miss Alice Hales, 1 ck; 4 ckl. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. John S. Cope, Germantown, Pa., 3, 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 2 pen.

COLORED DORKINGS—1 ckl, 1 pul. A. C. Major, Ditton, Langley, Bucks, England, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SUSSEX FOWLS—4 cks, 5 hens, 9 ckls, 8 pnls, 2 pens. Clem Watson, 1, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 3, 4 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. E. K. Conrad, Hackensack, N. J., 4 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3 pul. Carver's Red Farm, Seville, O., 5 hen; 2, 5 ckl; 5 pul; 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—26 cks, 29 hens, 34 ckls, 23 puls, 15 pens. Joe-Pye Orpington Farm, So. Norwalk, Conn., 1, 4 ck; 4 ckl; 4 pen. Maurice F. Delano, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 ckl; 3, 5 pul; 5 pen. Hugh A. Rose, Fonthill, Can., 5 ck; 1, 5 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. Lucknow Farm, Darien, Conn., 4 hen. G. E. Bessom, Mansfield, Mass., 2 pul. Henrietta E. Hooker, South Hadley, Mass., 3 pul; 2 pen.

SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS—14 cks, 16 hens, 26 ckls, 20 puls, 12 pens. Foxhurst Farm, Lime Rock, Conn., 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 2 pen. Black Beauty Orpington Yards, Southport, Conn., 3 ck; 4 hen. Hugh A. Rose, 5 ck; 2 ckl; 3, 4 pen. Herman Abbensett, Blairstown, N. J., 5 hen. Matthews & Armstrong, Waterbury, Conn., 4 hen. Llangollen Farm, Great Neck, 1 pen. C. S. Purdy, Stamford, Conn., 5 pen.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—14 cks, 20 hens, 21 ckls, 21 puls, 10 pens. Aldrich Poultry Farm, Columbus, O., 1, 3, 4 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. Wm. Moore, Hamilton, Can., 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen. Maurice F. Delano, 5 ck; 2, 5 hen; 1, 3, 4 pul. Russell Marston, Florham Park, N. J., 4 hen; 4 pen. W. H. Widdowfield, Clarks Green, Pa., 5 pul. Dr. Frank P. Dorlan, Yonkers, 3 pen. Dunrobin Farm, 5 pen.

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—2 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Dr. T. H. Smith, Knoxville, Pa., 1 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. B. C. Roecker Phillipsburg, N. J., 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

ROSE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS—3 cks, 1 hen, 4 ckls, 1 pul, 1 pen. H. C. Faulkner, Marshall, Mich., 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Koeber's Orpington Farm, Lynbrook, 3 ck. Alfricha Meadows, 1, 4 ckl.

ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—5 cks, 5 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Sycamore Springs Poultry Farm, Carrick, Pa., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Lawrence Jackson, Haysville, Pa., 2, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Mrs. W. C. Davis, East Liberty, Pa., 4 ck; 5 hen. Charles Thelusson, 1 hen; 1 ckl. Fred Yabs, Bridgeport, Conn., 4 hen.

DIAMOND JUBILEE ORPINGTONS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Wm. H. Cook, Ltd., Orpington, Kent, England, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLUE ORPINGTONS—9 cks, 12 hens, 15 ckls, 19 puls, 10 pens. Wm. H. Cook, Ltd., 1 ck; 5 ckl; 4 pul. Haldic Nicholson, Leominster, Mass., 2, 5 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 5 pul; 2, 3 pen. Capt. Max de Bathe, 3 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 3 pul; 4 pen. W. H. Depper, South Lincoln, Mass., 4 ck; 4 hen; 5 pen. Blythewood Poultry Yards, Mt. Kisco, 3 hen; 2 pul. Henrietta E. Hooker, 2, 5 hen. E. R. Collins & Son, 4 ckl. Garvey McKee, Watertown, Tenn., 1 pen.

A. O. V.—ORPINGTONS. SPANOLED—1 ck. Wm. H. Cook, Ltd., 1 ck. CUCKOO—1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Wm. H. Cook, Ltd., 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH—6 cks, 7 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. J. C. Coffin & Co., Sewickley, Pa., 1, 3 ck; 5 hen; 2 pul. Frank L. Andrews, Fall River, Mass., 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. Wm. H. Cyphers, Washington, N. J., 4 ck; 3 hen. Hugh A. Rose, 5 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul. Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 4 pul; 1 pen.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH—1 ck, 1 hen. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 1 hen.

NON-BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH—1 ck, 1 hen, 3 ckls; 3 puls. Mme. Venona Jarbeau, Nanuett, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. H. E. McLaughlin, Yonkers, 2 ckl; 3 pul.

NON-BEARDED SILVER POLISH—1 ckl, 1 pul. H. E. McLaughlin, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BUFF LACED POLISH—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen. Llangollen Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG—2 puls. John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 1, 2 pul.

SILVER SPANOLED HAMBURGS—3 cks, 5 hens, 5 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Mrs. E. B. Jenks, Yonkers, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Wm. Van der Maas, Wortendyke, N. J., 2, 3 ck. John Lowell, 4 hen; 2 ckl. Robert Kelly, Huntington, 3 hen; 4 ckl. Chas. C. Grau, Corona, 5 hen; 1 pul. A. H. Leventritt, Tivoli-on-Hudson, 1 ckl. John D. Sohnker, Fairview, N. J., 5 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. Herbert Druckleib, Stapleton, 3 ckl; 2 pul.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS—1 hen, 2 puls. Clem Watson, 1 hen; 1, 2 pul.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS—2 puls. Clem Watson, 1 pul. James H. Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 1, 2 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS—2 cks, 3 hens, 1 pul. J. L. Little, Jr., Boston, Mass., 1 ck; 1 hen. John Lowell, 2 ck; 2 hen.

HOUDANS—5 cks, 5 hens, 8 ckls, 9 puls, 2 pens. W. F. Bast, Phillpsburg, N. J., 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. A. S. Callan, Chatham, 1 ck. Chas. E. Hendrickson, Red Bank, N. J., 2 ck. Wm. J. Stryker, Whitehouse Station, N. J., 3 ck. Llangollen Farms, 4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 5 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. Lewis A. Schryber, Hyde Park, 4, 5 hen. Clem Watson, 1, 3, 4 ckl. A. H. Scribner, 5 pul.

CREVE COEUR—1 ck, 1 hen. Clem Watson, 1 ck; 1 hen.

SILVER CAMPINES—15 cks, 17 hens, 27 ckls, 31 puls, 10 pens. Shenley Heights Poultry Farm, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pen. Manhattan Farms, Brighton, 2, 5 ck; 2 hen; 5 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen. Dr. Wm. W. Bush, Rushford, 3 ck. E. F. Dean, Williamsport, Pa., 4 ck; 3, 4 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J., 1 hen; 1, 5 pul; 1 pen. D. Brandreth, Ossining, 4 hen. Capt. Max de Bathe, 5 hen; 2 pul; 4 pen. The Martling Hennery, Ridgefield, N. J., 2 hen.

GOLDEN CAMPINES—9 cks, 10 hens, 12 ckls, 11 puls, 3 pens. Manhattan Farms, 1, 5 ck; 3, 4 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 3, 4, 5 pul; 2 pen. E. F. Dean, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. M. R. Jacobus, 3 ck; 2, 5 hen; 4 ckl; 1 pul; 3 pen. Shenley Heights Poultry Farm, 4 ck.

WHITE FAVEROLLES—4 cks, 4 hens, 4 ckls, 4 puls, 3 pens. Charles Thelusson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hugh A. Rose, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. D. Lincoln Orr, 3 ck; 4 ckl; 4 pul; 2 pen. Robt. More, Bridgeton, N. J., 4 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul; 3 pen.

LAKENVELDERS—3 cks, 3 hens, 4 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. Ralph C. Greene, Sayville, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 5 pul. Slippel & Wilson, Zion Hill, Pa., 3, 4 pul. Woolfield Poultry Yards, Folsom, N. J., 1 pen.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS—3 cks, 1 hen, 4 ckls, 6 puls, 1 pen. W. Oney, Folsom, N. J., 1 ck; 1 ckl. Feronia Way Poultry Yards, Central Valley, 2 ck; 1 hen; 4 ckl; 3 pul. W. D. Kearfott, Montclair, N. J., 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Mrs. H. J. Carr, Barre, Vt., 1 pen.

DARK CORNISH ((INDIAN GAME)—10 cks, 10 hens, 13 ckls, 13 puls, 4 pens. Dr. W. A. Low, Catonsville, Md., 1 ck; 3 pul. John W. Ward, Jr., Pennington, N. J., 2 ck; 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen. Clem Watson, 3 ck; 5 hen; 3 pen. H. H. McCormick, Charlestown, W. Va., 4 ck; 1 hen; 5 ckl; 5 pul. M. B. Cosby, Smithville, Can., 3 ckl. Dartmoor Yards, Oconomowoc, Wis., 2 ckl; 2 pul.

WHITE CORNISH (INDIAN GAME)—4 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Jacob Eberly, Dallastown, Pa., 1, 4 ck. Clem Watson, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl: 2 pul. Ridgeleigh Poultry Farm, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. B. H. Van Auken, 1 pen.

BLACK SUMATRAS—1 ck, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen. J. H. Clark, Boonton, N. J., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. C. W. Hoyt, Nashua, N. H., 1 pen.

BLACK BREASTER RED EXHIBITION GAME—2 cks, 4 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pul. James Adamson, New Brighton, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Brooks & Hoffman, Buffalo, 2 ck; 3 hen. Miss E. Hydon, Bogota, N. Y., 1, 4 hen.

GOLDEN DUCKWING EXHIBITION GAME—1 ck, 2 hens. Michael Welsh, Newark, N. J., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

SILVER DUCKWING EXHIBITION GAME—1 hen. Brooks & Hoffman.

RED PYLE EXHIBITION GAME—1 ck. Miss E. Hydon.

DARK RED AND BROWN PIT GAME—6 cks, 5 hens, 3 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. R. S. Marden, Kempstone, Clitheroe, England, 1 ck; 1 hen. Richard Markle, Bronxville, 2 ck; 1 pen. Robt. D. Hartshorne, Jerscy City, N. J., 3, 4 ck. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Convent, N. J., 5 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Clarence Sackett, Rye, 3, 5 hen. Ralph C. Greene, 4 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul.

RED PIT GAMES—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen. Ralph C. Greene, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK AND BRASS PIT GAMES—2 cks, 3 hens. Clarence Sackett, 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen. R. S. Marsden, 1 hen.

GREY AND DUCKWING PIT GAMES—1 ck. Ralph C. Greene.

BLUE AND BLUE RED PIT GAMES—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Ralph C. Greene.

PYLE AND WHITE PIT GAMES—2 cks. R. S. Marsden, 1 ck. Ralph C. Greene, 2 ck.

HENNIE PIT GAMES—1 ck, 1 hen. R. S. Marsden.

A. O. V. PIT GAMES—1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Ralph C. Greene, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. R. D. Hartshorne, 2 pul.

A. O. V. POULTRY—5 cks, 6 hens, 7 ckls, 7 puls, 6 pens. F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J., White Houdans, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. Sippel & Wilson, Rose Comb Lackenvelder, 3 ck. Dr. F. Seward, Jr., Goshen, Buff Columbian Wyandotte, 4 ck; 5 hen. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, Buff Brahmas, 5 ck; 4 hen. F. D. Baerman, American Reds, 3, 5 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. Bare Necks, 1 ckl; 1 pul. M. M. Travassor, Middleboro, Mass. No awards. Red Houdans, 1 ckl; 1 pul. F. D. Baerman. No awards. Black Rhinelanders, 1 pen. Novova Farm, Silver Spring, Md., 4 pen. Phoenix, 1 pen. Lynnewood Farm, Ogoutz, Pa., 3 pen. Blue Wyandottes, 1 pen. Albert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Va., 5 pen.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS—9 cks, 11 hens, 16 ckls, 15 puls, 2 pens. J. H. & H. L. Brokaw, Somerville, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 4 pul. J. W. Harvey, Baltimore, Md., 2 ck. Mohawk Bantam Yards, Schenectady, 3, 5 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul. A. W. Harrington, Jr., Stockbridge, Mass., 4 ck. John L. Smith, 2 hen. Isaac Keator, Jamaica, 3 hen; 4 ckl; 2 pul. Havemeyer Bros., Mahwah, N. J., 5 hen. Clarence Sackett, 5 ckl. Geo. L. Mahr, Newark, N. J., 3 pul. Miss A. P. Watt, Hartsdale, 1, 2 pen.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. W. J. Greenman, Cortland, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. W. J. Greenman, 2 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS—2 cks, 2 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. W. J. Greenman, 2 ck. Mohawk Bantam Yards, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS—5 cks, 5 hens, 5 ckls, 5 puls, 2 pens. J. W. Harvey, 1, 4 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2 pen. W. J. Greenman, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul. Havemeyer Bros., 3 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS—4 cks, 5 hens, 6 ckls, 5 puls. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Geo. L. Mahr, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Mohawk Bantam Yards, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Wm. R. Kirkendell, Easton, Pa., 4 ckl.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS—1 ck, 1 hen, 2 ckls 2 puls, 1 pen. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. W. J. Greenman, 2 ckl. Chas. E. Phillips, Ridgewood, N. J., 2 pul.

OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAMS—11 cks, 11 hens, 9 ckls, 9 puls, 2 pens. Clem Watson, 1 ck; 5 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. James Adamson, West New Brighton, 2 ck. G. D. Tilley, Darien, Conn., 3, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul. W. J. Greenman, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

CORNISH (INDIAN GAME) BANTAMS—1 ck, 2 hens,

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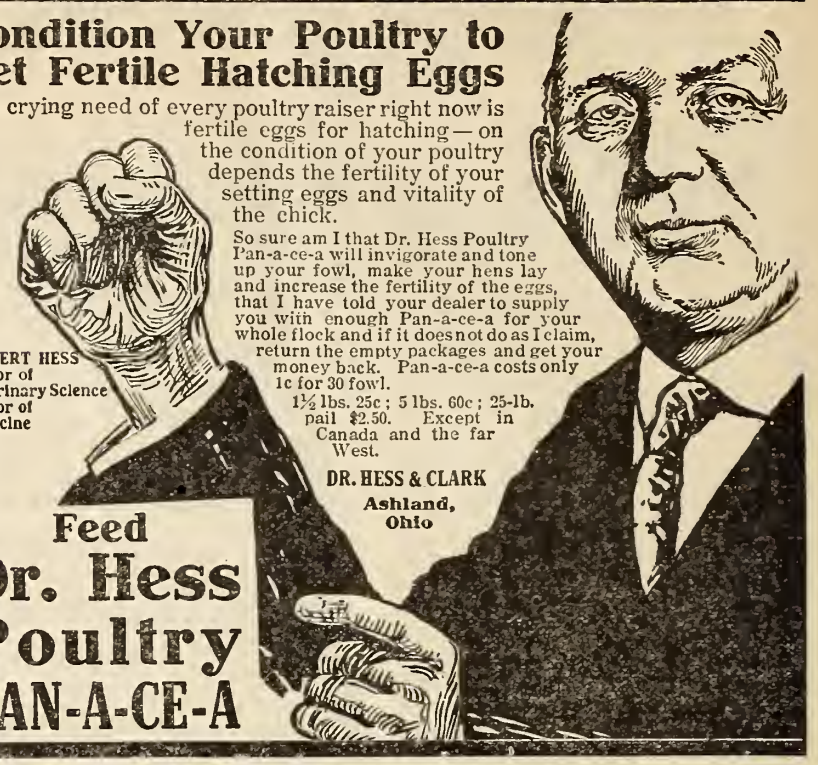

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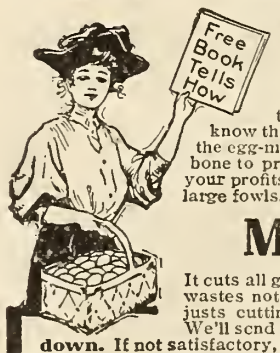

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GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—4 cks, 4 hens, 4 ckls, 4 puls. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl. Hanson Duval, East Islep, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 heu; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. H. T. Peters, 3 hen. Geo. Kesselring, Clifton, N. J., 4 ckl; 3 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—4 cks, 7 hens, 1 ckls, 7 puls, 1 pen. E. G. Reynolds, Brooklyn, 1 ck; 3 hen. M. C. Herrmann, Ardsley, 3 ck; 4, 5 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. C. M. Diffeuderfer, Baltimore, Md., 2 hen; 1 ckl.

ROSE COMB WHITE BANTAMS—1 ck, 4 hens, 2 ckls, 4 puls. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 pul. L. W. Johnson, Closter, N. J., 2, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. C. M. Diffeuderfer, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS—7 cks, 10 hens, 10 ckls, 8 puls, 1 pen Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 5 ckl. G. D. Tilley, 2, 3, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul. W. J. Peck, Washington, Pa., 4 ck; 4 hen. J. M. Sessions, Baltimore, 5 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul. Walter Roesler, Great Neck, 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS—8 cks, 5 hens, 6 ckls, 7 puls. J. Hart Welch, Douglaston, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 5 ckl; 2 pul. Harwood Farm, 3 ck; 1 ckl. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 pul. Robincrest Farm, 5 ck. Thos. L. Watt, 4 hen. C. M. Diffenderfer, 5 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Otto Sanger, 3 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. F. Reardon, Worcester, Mass., 4 ckl; 5 pul.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 4 puls. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. T. L. Watt, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Clem Watson, 2, 4 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—9 cks, 10 hens, 7 ckls, 10 puls, 3 pens. John L. Smith, 1 ck; 5 hen; 5 pul. E. R. Collins & Son, 2 ck; 2 heu; 1 ckl. B. O. Schilling, Rochester, 4 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Hugh A. Rose, 3 ck. J. B. Lightfoot, Jr., Derby, Conn., 3 ckl; 4 pul; 2 pen. Wm. R. Kirkendell, Easton, Pa., 5 ckl. Harry B. Hayes, Jr., Sewickley, Pa., 3 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS—3 cks, 7 hens, 7 ckls, 10 puls, 1 pen. J. M. Sessions, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. C. M. Diffenderfer, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mohawk Bantam Yards, 3 ck; 4 ckl. Thos. L. Watt, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen. Hugh A. Rose, 5 ckl; 3 pul. W. J. Greenman, 1 ckl; 5 pul. Robincrest Farm, 4 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—9 cks, 11 hens, 6 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. Edwin G. Reynolds, Brooklyn, 1, 5 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen. C. M. Diffenderfer, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. J. M. Sessions, 3, 4 ck; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mohawk Bautam Yards, 5 heu. Hugh A. Rose, 4 ckl; 3 pul. B. O. Schilling, 5 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS—10 cks, 15 hens, 4 ckls, 6 puls, 2 pens. James A. Northey, Toronto, Can., 1 ck; 4 hen. C. M. Diffenderfer, 2 ck; 5 hen. A. J. Josenhaus, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. J. H. Moyer, Reading, Pa., 4 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. John L. Smith, 5 ck. J. M. Sessions, 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. T. L. Watt, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. Mahawk Bantam Yards, 2 pen.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS—5 cks, 6 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls. G. D. Tilley, 1, 4 ck; 3, 4 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Wm. F. Albers, Brooklyn, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. Hugh A. Rose, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 4 pul. Dunton Poultry Yards, Jamaica, 5 ck; 5 hen. Germantown Bantam Yards, Germantown, Pa., 2 pul.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS—2 cks, 3 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pul. W. F. Albers, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Hugh A. Rose, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS—3 cks, 6 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Wm. F. Albers, 1 ck; 2, 4 hen. E. R. Collins & Son, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Hugh A. Rose, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Herbert Druckleib, Stapleton, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

A. O. C. JAPANESE BANTAMS—5 cks, 3 hens. Dunton Poultry Yards, 1, 2 ck. Hugh A. Rose, 3 ck; 3 hen. Germantown Bantam Yards, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2 hen.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS—3 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. Hugh A. Rose, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Mrs. Charlotte A. Schriver, Chester, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. W. W. Darnell, Eastport, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul.

NON-BEARDED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS—1 ck; 1 hen. Mrs. W. L. Schmitz, Cannonsburg, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen.

A. O. V. BANTAMS—5 cks, 6 hens, 3 ckls, 2 puls. Hugh A, Rose (not named), 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Partridge Wyandottes, W. J. Greenman, 2 ck; 3 hen. Black Silkies, Llangollen Farm, 3 ck; 5 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Standard Poultry Co., Jamaica (not named), 4 ck. Quail, A. O. Schilling, 1, 2 hen. Pit Game, Edward S. Taber, 3 ckl.

MILLE FLEUR BANTAMS—2 cks, 5 heus, 3 ckls, 2 puls, 1 pen. A. O. Schilling, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. W. M. Patterson, Penn Yan, 2 ck; 4 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. J. Hart Welch, 3 hen. Ridge Egg Farm, 5 hen.

SILKIES—4 cks, 3 hens, 4 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. G. D. Tilley, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Hugh A. Rose, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. Llangollen Farm, 3, 4 ck; 2 hen; 4 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 1 pen.

BRONZE TURKEYS—8 cks, 11 hens, 9 ckls, 8 puls. Bird Bros., Myersdale, Pa., 1, 2, 4 ck; 1, 3, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul. Harvey L. Fike, Myersdale, Pa., 3 ck; 4 hen; 4 pul. Spring Brook Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, 5 ck; 2 hen.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—2 cks, 4 hens, 4 ckls, 3 puls. W. H. Burnett, Montgomery, 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. John H. Stickles, Claversack, 1 hen; 1 ckl.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—1 ck; 1 hen. Chas. W. Jones, Holmdel, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen.

PEKIN DUCKS—2 cks, 2 hens, 8 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. Fernbrook Farm, Albany, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Ridgeleigh Poultry Farm, Huntington, 2 ck; 2 hen. C. H. Beebe, Saddle River, N. J., 4 ckl. Paul G. Springer, Bridgeton, N. J., 5 ckl; 1 pul.

AYLESBURY DUCKS—1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. E. H. Morris, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

ROUEN DUCKS—7 cks, 4 hens, 6 ckls, 4 puls, 3 pens. Louis B. Schram, 1, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 1 hen; 1, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 1 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen. Lucknow Farm, 2 ck; 2 ckl.

CAYUGA DUCKS—1 ck, 1 hen. E. F. Tiffany, Brooklyn, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS—2 cks. Robincrest Farm, 1 ck. Vincent Butler, Huguenot Park, 2 ck.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS—1 ck. Robincrest Farm.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS—1 ck, 1 hen. E. H. Morris, 3 ck; 1 hen.

CRESTED WHITE DUCKS—1 ck. E. H. Morris, 1 ck.

EAST INDIAN DUCKS—1 ck, 1 hen. E. H. Morris, 1 ck; 1 hen.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—10 cks, 4 hens, 10 ckls 7 puls, 2 pens. Gaebel Bros., Morristown, N. J., 1 ck. Sinclair Smith, 2, 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 5 ckl; 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. Royal Farms, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl. Woodbrook Poultry Farm, Woodbrook, Md., 4, 5 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Caw-Law Poultry Farm, 4 ckl; 4 pul. P. A. Ackerman, Allendale, N. J., 3 pul.

PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—3 cks, 2 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls, 1 pen. Charles Fraser, Marlton, N. J., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. A. Crockford, Bristol, R. I., 2 ck. J. Donald, Whighton, England, 1 ckl; 1 pul. C. S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J., 1 pen.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—7 cks, 3 hens, 6 ckls, 5 puls, 2 pens. Chiles & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 4 pul. A. Crockford, 2 ck; 2, 4 ckl; 1 pul. H. Gullickson, Hackensack, N. J., 3 ck. Miss C. I. Crane, Timonium, Md., 4 ck; 3 ckl; 2 pul. Gaebel Bros., 5 ck. Wm. E. Peerce, Baltimore, Md., 1, 2 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. J. P. Harper, Geneva, O., 5 ckl. C. S. Valentine, 5 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—2 cks, 2 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Dunrobin Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Wildbrook Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. E. H. Morris, 1 ckl; 3 pul.

TOULOUSE GEESE—6 cks, 4 heus, 8 ckls, 11 puls. Maryland Waterfowl Farm, Still Pond, Md., 1 ck. W. A. J. Kuney, 2, 3, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul. E. F. Tiffany, 4 ck. Spring Brook Farm, 4 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 3 pul. Louis B. Schram, 5 ckl; 4, 5 pul.

EMBDEN GEESE—6 cks, 4 hens, 3 ckls, 1 pul. John H. Stickles, 1 ck; 1, 3 ckl. Sara A. Little, Clyde, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen. Spring Brook Farm, 4 ck; 3 hen. Somerset Farm, East Millstone, N. J., 5 ck; 4 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

AFRICAN GEESE—2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Elm Poultry Yards, 1 hen.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE—2 cks, 2 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Dunrobin Farm, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 2 ck; 1 hen. Andrew Bray, Willimantic, Conn., 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul.

Why English Stock Has a Special Value.

One of the main factors in the success of the English breeders lies in the climate. Few parts of America enjoy such favorable conditions in this respect. In many parts of England snow is almost unknown, chickens are hatched very largely in January, and run about free in the open from the first, seldom having to be confined for snow for more than three to ten days during the entire winter, and never having to be reared in confinement owing to cold, and as a result the chickens are well grown when spring comes, and just as the frame and bone are developing from the chicken stage to form to mature cockerel or pullet, the cool, fresh, sunshiny days are all that is needed plus good food and management to produce the fine exhibition stock. By the time the hot weather sets in, the birds are over the critical stage without a check in growth, and the whole art of growing a perfect show specimen lies in the ability to keep the animal and bird growing from start to finish without a single stop.

Another factor in the reason why the average English stock seems in advance is that English as a rule do not go in for breeding on the immense scale of breeders abroad. On a poultry farm in America you will find thousands, where in England you will scarcely find hundreds. This gives the operator more time for individual attention, greater care is bestowed on continually keeping the stock free from all insect pests. Animals and birds can be divided up and grown under better conditions, giving to each more room and a larger share of the best foods, and in poultry especially, better housing conditions with more air, and even a plant if grown under the proper conditions of air, light and individual attention will excel the plant grown in stuffy, confined quarters, and so exactly it will prove with bird or beast.—MISS S. CAREY, in *American Poultry Journal*.

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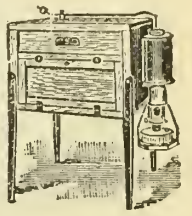
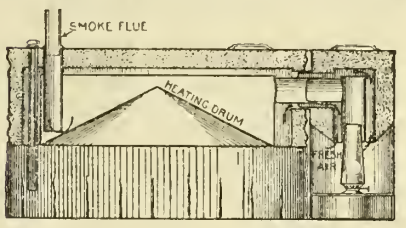


THE BUFFALO HANDY HOVERS



Buffalo Handy Hovers—100 Chick Capacity

The Buffalo Handy Hovers are just what their name implies.

The Buffalo "**Handy**" is a floor level hover. You can set it any old place.

Sanitary—All galvanized iron.

Heats Easily—Walls are heavily packed with good insulating material.

Uses But Little Oil—Flame burns with a white light, which indicates complete combustion.

Hottest at Outer Circle—Heat is brought lowest at that point.

Perfectly Ventilated—Heater is double with fresh air flue.

Handy—Just pick it up and set it aside to clean the floor.

Lamp flame can be seen without stooping. Lamp compartment or heater is attached to hover with "rolled-edge slip-joint," and is quickly detached for tending lamp.

Has all the good points of others, with thick walls and complete combustion added. Other are thinly insulated and are hard to heat. Other lamps burn a yellow flame and waste oil. The Buffalo Handy Hover will heat 10 degrees hotter with same oil consumption; and in a room too cold to use any other hover.

Send Postal for Fuller Description

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

President Buffalo Incubator Company

468 Dewitt Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Scientific Cultivation

Get away from useless drudgery and old-time wasteful cultivating methods in your family garden and on your farm. Use the Planet Jr and do the work of 3 to 6 men better, quicker, cheaper. Planet Jrs are light, strong, lasting. $2 to $100. Fully guaranteed.

FREE Our new 72-page illustrated catalogue of 60 implements for all farm and garden uses. Write postal *today*.

S. L. ALLEN & CO
Box 1107L Philadelphia

Planet Jr.

No. 28 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

The newest and most accurate Planet Jr seeder. Sows all garden seeds in hills or drills, opens the furrow, covers, rolls down, and marks next row all at once. Has steel frame and handles, and complete set of attachments. Light enough for woman's use.

No. 25 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

A capital implement for large-scale gardening especially. It has a steel frame, and complete seeding and cultivating attachments. The hoes run close to row without danger to leaves or roots. Two acres a day can be worked with this tool.

Planet Jr 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

An invaluable tool in the market-garden, truck and strawberry patches. Has new steel wheel which prevents clogging. Its 12 chisel-shaped teeth cut out all weeds, stir and mellow the soil and leave the ground in the finest condition without throwing dirt on plants.

No. 30 Planet Jr Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake and Marker

A new Planet Jr Single Wheel Hoe that is light, strong and practically indestructible—the frame and handles are steel. It is completely equipped for plowing, hoeing, cultivating, and raking. The marking attachment insures rapid, economical wheel-hoeing.

No. 10 Planet Jr Horse Hoe, Cultivator, and Hiller

Does more and better work than any other horse-hoe ever invented. It is light and easily handled, yet unusually strong. Has new steel wheel which prevents clogging with trash. Quickly adjusted to rows up to 3½ feet apart. Vine-turner attachment is great for many crops at last workings.

Feeding Stuffs Definition.

THE following feeding stuffs' definitions, taken from Bulletin No. 366, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station are, with the exception of a few changes, essentially those adopted by the Association of Feed Control Officials at Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1911:

Meal is the clean, sound, ground product of the entire grain, cereal, or seed which it purports to represent; provided that the following materials are to be known as meals, qualified by their descriptive names, viz.:

Corn Germ Meal is chiefly the germ of the corn kernel from which a part of the oil has been extracted.

Linseed Meal is the ground residue, after extraction of a large part of the oil, from ground flax seed.

Cotton Seed Meal is a product of the cotton seed only, composed principally of the kernel, with such proportion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil, provided that nothing shall be recognized as cotton seed meal that does not conform to the foregoing definition, and that does not contain at least thirty-six (36) per cent of protein.

Choice Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, perfectly sound and sweet in odor, yellow, free from excess of lint, and must contain at least forty-one (41) per cent of protein.

Prime Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow—not brown or reddish—free from excess of lint, and must contain at least thirty-eight and six-tenths (38.6) per cent of protein.

Good Cotton Seed Meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, and must contain at least thirty-six (36) per cent of protein.

Hominy Meal, *Hominy Feed*, or *Hominy Chop* is a mixture of the bran coating, the germ, and a part of the starchy portion of the corn kernel.

Corn Feed Meal is the siftings obtained in the manufacture of cracked corn and table meal made from the whole grain.

Grits are the hard flinty portions of Indian corn without hulls and germ.

Corn Bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel.

Corn Starch By-product With Corn Bran is that portion of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch, and the germ by the processes employed in the manufacture of corn starch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

Corn Starch By-product Without Corn Bran is that portion of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch, the germ and the bran by the processes employed in the manufacture of corn starch and glucose. It may or may not contain corn solubles.

Wheat Bran is the coarse outer coatings of the wheat berry.

Wheat Shorts or *Standard Wheat Middlings* are the fine particles of the outer and inner bran separated from bran and white middlings.

Wheat Mixed Feed is a mixture of the products other than the flour from the milling of the wheat berry.

Red Dog is a low grade wheat flour containing the finer particles of bran.

Oat Groats are the kernels of the oat berry with the hulls removed.

Oat Shorts are the covering of the oat grain lying immediately inside the hull. These make a fuzzy material carrying with it considerable portions of the fine floury part of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Middlings are the floury portion of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Clippings are the hairs, oat dust, ends of oats and light oats separated from the oat kernel by the clipping process.

Clipped Oat Refuse is the resultant by-product obtained in the manufacture of clipped oats. It may contain light, chaffy material broken from the ends of the hulls, empty hulls, light immature oats and dust. It must not contain an excessive amount of oat hulls.

Oat Hulls are the outer chaffy coverings of the oat grain.

Rice Hulls are the outer chaffy coverings of the rice grain.

Rice Bran is the cuticle beneath the hull.

Rice Polish is the finely powdered material obtained by polishing the kernel.

Flax Plant By-product is that portion of the flax plant remaining after the separation of the seed, the bast fibre and portions of the shives; and consists of flax shives, flax pods, broken and immature flax seeds and the cortical tissue of the stem.

Buckwheat Shorts or *Buckwheat Middlings* are those portions of the buckwheat grains immediately inside of the hulls after separation from the flour.

Blood Meal is ground dried blood.

Meat Scrap and *Meat Meal* are the ground residues from animal tissue, practically exclusive of hoof and bone. If they contain any considerable amount of bone, they must be designated *meat* and *bone scrap* or *meat* and *bone meal*. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind, composition, or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Cracklings are the residue after partially extracting the fats and oils from animal tissue. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind, composition, or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Digester Tankage is the residue from animal tissue practically exclusive of hoof and horn, specially prepared for feeding purposes by tanking under live steam, drying under high heat, and suitable grinding. If it contains any considerable amount of bone, it must be designated digester meat and bone tankage.

Distillers' Dried Grains are the dried residue from cereals obtained in the manufacture of alcohol and distilled liquors.

Brewers' Dried Grains are the properly dried residue from cereals, mostly barley, obtained in the manufacture of beer.

Malt Sprouts are the sprouts of the barley grain. If the sprouts are derived from any other malted cereal the source must be designated.

Alfalfa Meal is the entire alfalfa hay ground, and does not contain an admixture of ground alfalfa straw or other foreign materials.

Chop is a ground or chop feed composed of one or more different cereals. If it bears a name descriptive of the kind of cereals, it must be made exclusively of the entire grains of those cereals.

Screenings are the smaller imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign materials separated in cleaning the grain.

"O. K." Poultry Litter

TRADE MARK

Is cheaper to use and ever so much better than Straw, Clover, Alfalfa, Sawdust, Shavings or anything else ever thought of for litter.

"O. K." KEEPS THE BROODER CLEAN DRY SWEET

WITHOUT ONCE CLEANING OUT.

Can you imagine the comfort, convenience and time saved running your brooders like this! Remember, one lot of "O. K." Litter lasts until the chicks have outgrown the brooder without once cleaning out. In COOPS, LAYING HOUSES, COLONY HOUSES and SCRATCHING PENS, "O. K." Litter dries up the droppings so that the house is always dry, clean, sweet-smelling and sanitary, and needs cleaning out only once in three or four months.

"O. K." Litter will NOT BURN. Lice will not come where it is used. Tell us how large your house is—we will tell you how much "O. K." Litter you need. Write today for

FREE Sample of "O. K." and New Poultry Book

YOU NEED THEM BOTH

"O. K." Company, Dept. 175—157 Water St. NEW YORK CITY

12 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

"O. K." Trade-Mark on every bale of genuine.

Muscovy Duck or Muscovy Goose?

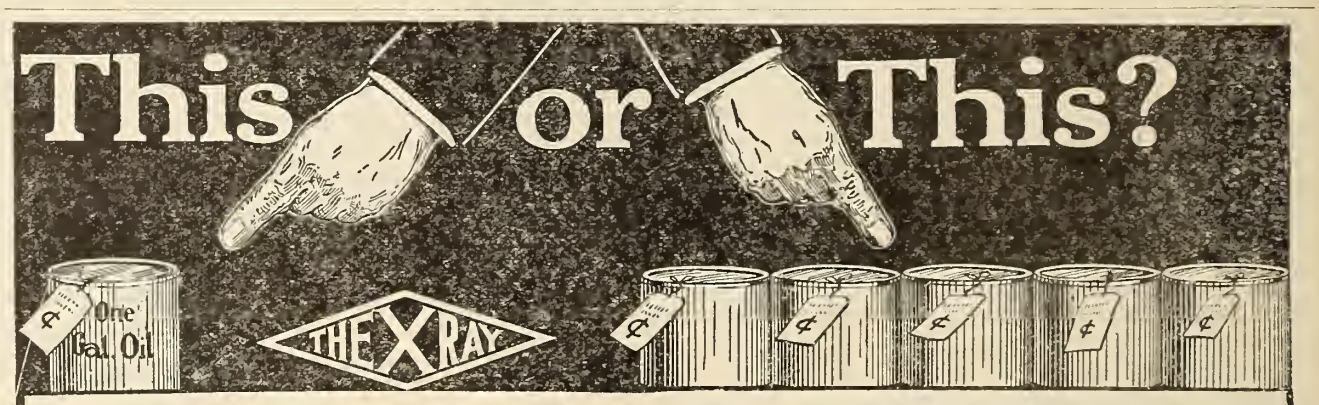
A contributor to the *Pacific Fanciers' Monthly* quotes what appeared on this subject in a recent number of FARM-POULTRY and gives the views of an ornithologist to whom he referred the question after reading the article in F.-P.

The reply of this authority is in part:

"As a lexicographer, I would say at the outset that the Muscovy Duek is the Muscovy Duck, because that is its name. It is neither a duck nor a goose. It is the *Muscovy Duck*. An examination of scientific nomenclature reveals a similar status for it. The Muscovy Duck is classified neither with the so-called true dueks nor with the geese. No more are the wood duck, the mandarin duek, the tree ducks, the eiders, nor various others. If the Muscovy is not a duck then these are not.

"Words like duck and goose are not exact terms and a rather broad application is not only justifiable but necessary. * * * My own opinion is that the Muscovy is more duck-like than goose-like, though it must be admitted that it shows some approach to the geese.

This or This?



With the X-Ray Incubator only one gallon for entire hatch

With other incubators 5 gallons required for hatch

Just One Filling of Oil for the Hatch—No More Bother

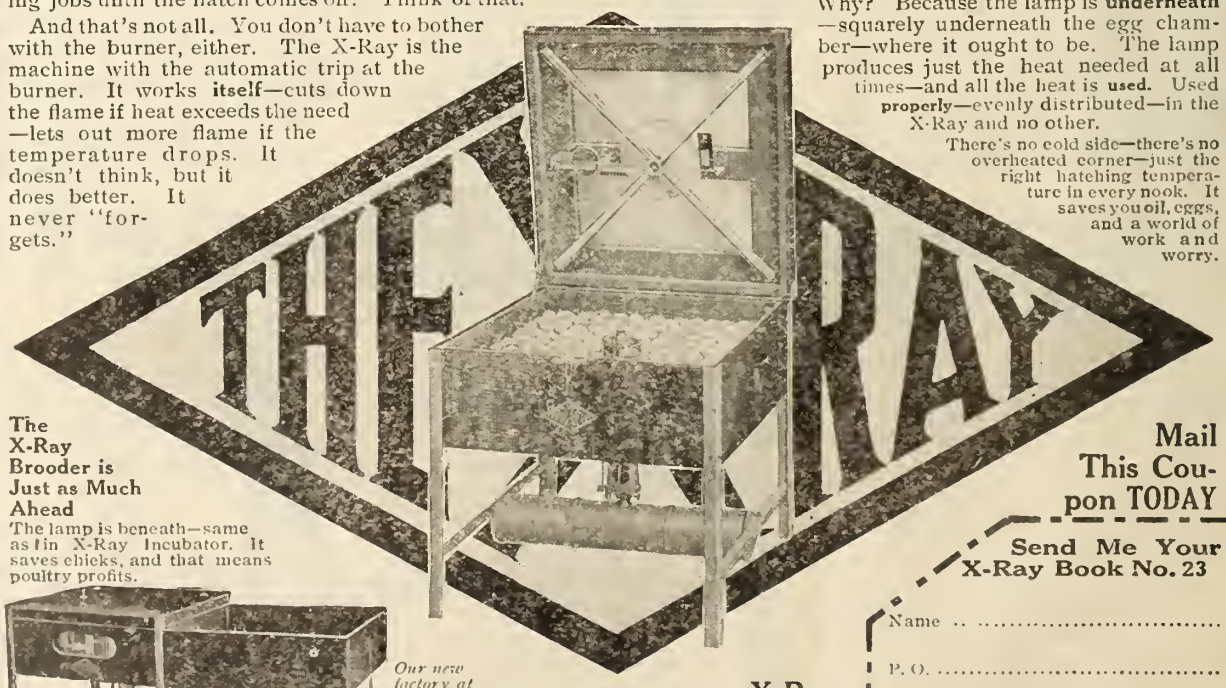
You fill the big 4 to 8 quart oil tank of the X-Ray Incubator **just once**—at the beginning of the hatch. You don't have to bother with filling again. No more filling jobs until the hatch comes off. Think of that.

And that's not all. You don't have to bother with the burner, either. The X-Ray is the machine with the automatic trip at the burner. It works **itself**—cuts down the flame if heat exceeds the need—lets out more flame if the temperature drops. It doesn't think, but it does better. It never "forgets."

The X-Ray actually saves you 75c to $1.25 on every hatch—$4.00 to $6.00 a season on oil.

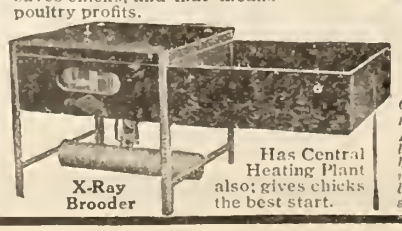
It is the only incubator in the world that can do it. Why? Because the lamp is **underneath**—squarely underneath the egg chamber—where it ought to be. The lamp produces just the heat needed at all times—and all the heat is **used.** Used **properly**—evenly distributed—in the X-Ray and no other.

There's no cold side—there's no overheated corner—just the right hatching temperature in every nook. It saves you **oil**, eggs, and a world of work and worry.



The X-Ray Brooder is Just as Much Ahead

The lamp is beneath—same as in X-Ray Incubator. It saves chicks, and that means poultry profits.



X-Ray Brooder

Has Central Heating Plant also; gives chicks the best start.

Our new factory at Des Moines is the largest exclusive incubator factory in the world, the most modernly equipped. Come and see it if you can.

X-Ray Incubator Co.

Des Moines - Iowa

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P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....

State .....

Boston Show Awards.

(Continued from Page 37).

RED SUSSEX — 1 hen, 1 ckl, 3 puls. Harold Cheney, Concord, N. H., 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

ERMINETTES — 1 hen, 1 ckl. Chas. Longbottom, Plymouth, 1 hen; 1 ckl.

REDCAPS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Mrs. S. A. Roberts, London, Ont., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

ANY OTHER VARIETY — 1 ck, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 4 puls. Mrs. M. C. Lendewig, Central Village, Conn., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Miss Blanche Heronx, Woonsocket, R. I., 1 hen. A. J. Richards, Woonsocket, R. I., 3 hen; 3 pul. John Evans, Cranston, R. I., 2 ckl; 2 pul.

PEKIN DUCKS — 3 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls. Paul G. Springer, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. H. B. Ellis, West Hanover, 2 ck; 1 hen. White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

AYLESBURY DUCKS — 1 ckl, 1 pul. Brook View Farm, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

ROUEN DUCKS — 2 cks, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 2 puls. White Birch Poultry Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. R. S. Blake, Auburndale, 2 ck; 1 pul.

CAYUGA DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 pul. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 pul.

GREY CALL DUCKS — 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Brook View Farm, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CALL DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS — 1 ck, 2 hens, 1 ckl. W. H. Bassett, Cheshire, Conn., 1 ck; 1 hen. Brook View Farm, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 5 ckls 5 puls. Mrs. E. A. Handy, Barnstable, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul F. O. Shepardson, Mansfield, 1 ckl; 5 pul. Quincy Farm, Center Harbor, N. H., 2 ckl; 3 pul. H. B. Ellis, 4 ckl; 1 pul. Copeland & Richards, Dexter, Me., 5 ckl; 4 pul.

ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — 6 ckls, 6 puls. J. Donald, Wighton, Eng., 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. L. Corse, Alburgh, Vt., 2, 3 ckl; 3, 4 pul. E. J. Farrington, East Weymouth, 4 ckl; 5 pul. Mrs. E. A. Handy, 5 ckl; 2 pul.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — 4 cks, 2 hens. 3 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. Crockford, Bristol, R. I., 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Eugene Sites, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Frank F. Terry, Assonet, 3 ck; 4, 5 pul; 1 pen.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 3 ckls, 3 puls. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WILD DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLUE ORPINGTON DUCKS — 2 ckls, 2 puls. H. G. Garrett, Medford, no awards in catalogue.

BRONZE TURKEYS — 5 cks, 8 hens, 11 ckls, 7 puls, 4 pens. Mrs. Amelia Foster, Wadsworth, 1 ck; 5 hen. Miss Margaret Mahaney, Concord, 2, 4 ck; 1, 3, 4 pen. D. P. Shove, Fall River, 3 ck. Mrs. Fred P. Hall, Danvers, 5 ck. James E. Lord, Stonington, Conn., 2, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl; 2 pul. Hood's Farm, Lowell, 1, 3, 5 hen; 2 pen.

WHITE TURKEYS — 1 ck, 4 hens, 3 ckls, 2 puls. Eugene Sites, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul. J. H. Stickles, Claverack, N. Y., 3, 4 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul.

RED TURKEYS — 1 ck, 2 puls. A. I. Laurence, Burlington, Vt., 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

TOULOUSE GEESE — 4 cks, 6 heus, 4 ckls, 5 puls. W. A. Cobb, South Portland, Me., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. D. O. Tuttle, Londonderry, N. H., 3 ck; 5 hen; 2 ckl; 3, 5 pul. M. J. Cain, Lynnfield, 4 ck. Geo. T. Leigh, 4 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. Huse, Manchester, N. H., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

EMBDEN GEESE — 8 cks, 7 hens, 5 ckls, 4 puls. Eugene Sites, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 4 ckl; 2, 3 pul. J. H. Stickles, 2 ck; 3 ckl. C. W. Richardson & Sons, Apponaug, R. I., 4 ck. White Birch Poultry Farm, 5 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 4 pul. J. A. Otis, Bridgewater, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. D. P. Shove, 5 hen. M. J. Cain, 5 ckl.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE — 4 cks, 1 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mrs. W. P. Masten, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. M. J. Cain, 4 ck; 4 hen. Quincy Farm, 5 pul.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE — 3 cks, 4 hens, 2 ckls, 3 puls. Mrs. W. P. Masten, 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. M. J. Cain, 2 ck; 3 hen. B. S. Blake, 3 ck; 2 hen. Andrew Bray, Willimantic, Conn., 1 ckl; 1 pul.

AFRICAN GEESE — 4 cks, 5 hens. W. H. Huse, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Chas. Robinson, Marblehead, 2 ck; 3 hen. Elm Poultry Yards, 3 ck; 4 hen. M. J. Cain, 4 ck; 5 hen.

WILD GEESE — 1 ck, 1 hen. Brook View Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen.

A. O. V. GEESE — Brook View Farm, 1 ckl, 1 pul.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS — 2 cks, 2 hens, 4 ckls, 3 puls, 1 pen. W. L. Varney, Woburn, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. A. W. Delano, 1 pen. J. M. & L. A. Pulley, Melrose, 3 ckl.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS — 2 ckls, 2 puls. W. L. Varney, 1 ckl; 1 pul. F. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt., 2 ckl; 2 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS — 1 ck, 2 hens, 1 ckl; 1 pul. F. L. Benson North Woburn, 1 ck; 1 hen. F. D. E. Stowe, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS — 6 cks, 7 hens, 8 ckls, 9 puls, 1 pen. S. B. Roy, 1, 3, 5 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 2, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. Dr. F. H. Howland, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3, 6 ckl; 2, 3, 6 pul. Gould Shaw, Newton Center, 4 ck; 6 hen; 5 pul.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS — 2 cks, 4 hens, 3 ckls, 3 puls. S. B. Roy, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 1 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. F. D. E. Stowe, 1 ckl.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 pul. S. B. Roy, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

OLD ENGLISH GAME BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 2 ckls, 2 puls. G. D. Tilley, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Elm Poultry Yards, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

WHITE SILKIES — 8 cks, 9 hens, 7 ckls, 9 puls, 1 pen. G. D. Tilley, 1, 2, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. G. S. Proctor, 3 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 5 pul. M. A. Brayton & Son, Fall River, 4 ck; 2 hen. John Lowell, 5 ckl.

BLUE SILKIES — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Jas. W. Allen, Chestnut Hill, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS — 3 cks, 1 hens, 3 ckls, 5 puls, 1 pen. H. E. Watts, Brockton, 1 ck. W. J. Middleton, Quincy, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Richard Oke, 3 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS — 1 ck, 3 hens, 1 ckl, 3 puls. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 3 ckl. W. J. Middleton, 3 hen; 2 pul.

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS — 4 cks, 5 heus, 5 ckls, 5 puls. A. L. Cutting, Weston, 1 ck; 4 hen. Richard Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. G. D. Tilley, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. C. C. Nash, 4 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Wm. L. Allen, Jr., 5 hen; 5 ckl; 4 pul.

ROSE COMB WHITE BANTAMS — 2 cks, 2 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BEARDED WHITE BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS — 3 cks, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 1 pul. E. W. Staples, Taunton, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl. T. J. Carpenter, Worcester, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. C. A. Kohler, Braintree, 3 ck; 1 hen.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS — 7 cks, 8 hens, 6 ckls, 10 puls. E. W. Staples, 1 ck; 4 hen; 1 ckl; 4 pul. W. S. Williams, Whitman, 2 ck; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul. F. R. Sweet, Attleboro, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 5, 6 pul. Bayliss Bros., Taunton, 5, 6 ck; 4, 5 ckl. J. E. Morse, Taunton, 4 ck; 3 hen; 2, 3 pul. S. H. Fessenden, 6 hen; 6 ckl.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS — 1 ckl, 1 pul. A. Shaw, Newton Center, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS — 4 cks, 6 hens, 1 ckl, 2 puls. J. A. Northey, Toronto, Can., 1 ck; 2, 3 hen. A. I. Paine, Whitman, 2 ck; 4 hen. W. S. Williams, 3 ck; 1, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. L. A. Plummer, Jr., New Bedford, 4 ck; 6 hen,

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS — 1 ck, 2 ckls, 4 puls. Harwood Farm, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 3 pul. W. F. Reardon, Worcester, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mountain View Poultry Yards, Gardner, 2, 4 pul.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS — 2 cks, 2 hens, 2 ckls, 2 puls. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 2 hen. G. D. Tilley, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. A. Shaw, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. Richard Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS — 2 cks, 3 hens, 3 ckls, 4 puls. Clarence Davey, Vineyard Haven, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Richard Oke, 2 ck. A. Shaw, 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

WHITE POLISH BANTAMS — 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. S. B. Roy, 1 hen; 1 ckl. W. J. Middleton, 1 pul.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS — 2 cks, 3 hens, 1 ckl, 1 pul. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 2, 3 hen. S. B. Roy, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH BANTAMS — 1 ckl, 1 pul. S. B. Roy, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAMS — 1 ckl, 1 pul. M. M. Shaylor, Agawam, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

A. O. V. BANTAMS — 1 ck, 3 hens, 2 ckls, 4 puls. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

MANX BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLUE COCHIN BANTAMS — 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 hen.

BLUE BOOTED BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN POLISH BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH BANTAMS — 1 ck, 1 hen. W. J. Middleton, 1 ck; 1 hen.

REEVES PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

RING NECK PHEASANTS — Brook View Farm, 1. Park & Pollard Co., 2, 3.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS — A. Faulkner, Attleboro, 1. Park & Pollard Co., 2, 3.

SILVER PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

LADY AMHERST PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

PRINCE OF WALES PHEASANTS — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

PEAFOWL — Park & Pollard Co., 1, 2.

PEARL GUINEAS — L. M. Hallenbeck, 1. Elm Poultry Yards, 2.

WHITE GUINEAS — Mrs. E. A. Handy, 1.

LAVENDER GUINEAS — Elm Poultry Yards, 1.

MALLARD DUCKS — Brook View Farm.

Utility Exhibits.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS — 9 cks, 13 heus, 19 ckls, 33 puls. A. Deudrient, Norwood, 1, 2 ck. L. Grinnell, Abington, 1 ckl. T. P. Cushman, Hubbardston, 2 ckl. Riverside Farm, Framingham, 1 hen. Pinecrest Poultry Farms, Amherst, 2 hen. T. E. Wentworth, Wayland, 2 pul. W. H. Nobbs, North Hanover, 1 pul.

WYANDOTTES — 5 cks, 9 hens, 7 ckls, 7 puls. Geo. H. Pollard, Greenbush, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Irad Bigelow, Norwood, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS — 3 cks, 3 hens, 8 ckls, 8 puls. F. B. Hood, Somerset, 1 ckl. Wm. H. Nobbs, 1 ck; 1 pul. H. B. Magoon, Lunenburg, 2 ck. W. S. Harris, Mansfield, 2 ckl; 2 pul. Jas. Kelly, Newtonville, 1, 2 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS — 1 ck, 3 hens, 4 ckls, 3 puls. Harris Fish Poultry Farms, Wayland, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mrs. W. A. Hendrickson, Milton, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

LEGHORNS — 1 ckl, 2 heus. E. S. Cawthorne, Leominster, 1 ckl; 2 hen. Leo Coyle, Pawtucket, R. I., 1 hen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pul. E. W. Dwight, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

ORPINGTONS — 1 ck, 5 hens, 4 ckls, 5 puls. Woodman Colprit Yards, 1 ckl. Geo. H. Hendry, Mattapan, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 2 pul. Waldo Richardson, Apponaug, R. I., 2 hen; 1 pul.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS — 1 ck, 1 hen, 1 ckl. F. O. Shepardson, 1 ckl; 1 hen. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 1 ck.

BLUE SWEDISH DUCKS — 2 ckls, 2 puls. H. G. Garrett, Medford, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

The Editor's Question Box.

WITH two large poultry shows to attend and report while getting out this paper, the editor found it practically impossible to prepare the matter for this department in time for this issue, except two questions which could be answered off-hand and briefly. These are given with the usual heading to make the explanation for delay in other answers as conspicuous as possible. Hereafter we expect to answer in each issue all questions received by the 23rd of the month preceding date of issne, except such late questions as require special investigation.

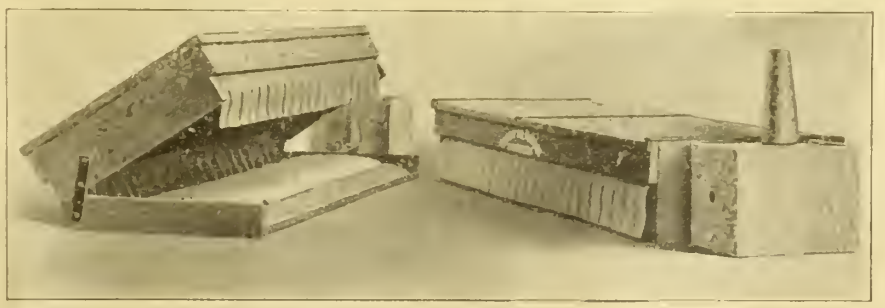
Fresh Eggs. (W. C. H.)—"Do you know what difference there is in the benefits derived from eating raw eggs that are strictly fresh as compared with those a few weeks old? Is an egg ever too fresh for use? Some people imagine so. We generally think all food stuffs should be eaten while strictly fresh, but as far as I have ever heard, we have no definite data on its effect on the up keep of the body."

The idea of an egg being too fresh to use is new to me, and—I think—to most people. The difference in nutritive value between a fresh egg and one several weeks old could hardly be appreciable if the latter had been kept under conditions which preserved it from shrinkage as well as from deterioration in quality. Even with considerable shrinkage, which presumably would reduce the water without reducing the solids, the difference in actnal nutritive valne could not amount to much — if anything, and probably the difference in food value would be more a matter of palatability than of quality.

With regard to such foods as eggs and milk, the fresh article is likely to be better under ordinary conditions than that that has been held for a while, because they absorb undesirable flavors as well as lose their own flavor.

Increasing Egg Production. (E. A. H.)—"Will you tell me just how you would go about it to increase egg production in a flock of hens? In short, please give us your ideas and experience on this subject."

An article on page 22 treats of this subject. To answer Mr. H.'s question directly: In most cases where egg production is not satisfactory, the surest way to increase it is by good management of the laying stock. From both experience and observation. I have had to conclnde that fowls that will not lay well with good management are the exception. Sometimes it is a very little change in conditions or methods that makes the difference between poor laying and good laying, and such change requires, on the part of the poultry keeper, only good jndgment as to why the hen does not lay well, and what to do to correct the tronble. But given ordinary good, well developed stock of the light and medium weight breeds regular attention, will almost always resnlt in an average egg yield that is satisfactory, and it is cheaper, as as a rnle, to feed the small proportion of drones that there may be in a flock selected on appearance, than to go to the trouble of identifying hens that individnally are not profitable layers.



OPEN AIR HOVERS.

The accompanying picture is of the Close-to-Natnre Open Air Hover, showing one closed and the other open for cleaning out, airing, and caring for the chicks. These hovers are said to be a decided diversion from the usual portable hover in the following characteristics: First, the heater is a new idea in construction, employing the well known principle of indnction so that a hover six feet long is eqnally warmed from one end to the other; second, the hovers are extremely long and narrow, which enable them to take care of large flocks of chicks without their clustering into compact masses; third, the roosting bed is made of chaff or earth, or both, and is slightly elevated, which is a decided sanitary advantage over the floor level bed. fourth, the construction of the roosting bed and the contact heat retainer is such that piling up and overcrowding are prevented; fifth, manner of warming is by actnal contact of the chicks' backs against the felt bottom of the thermal chamber, thus giving a mild warmtn as with the hen; sixth, the ventilation is open, fresh air—not hot air; seventh, the entire hover, together with roosting bed and chicks, may be moved; eighth, combines the fireless with the lamp, inasmnch as the lamp may be nsed for very young chicks, and discarded as they grow older; or used in day time, but extinguished when chicks cluster for the night. Full particulars may be had by addressing the Close-to-Natnre Company, 73 Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

100 Years in Bnsiness.

There are but few concerns in this country that can boast of being a century old. When a business does snrvive that long, it is a pretty good sign that it is built npon the right principles and is conducted in the best interests of its customers. The celebration of its 100th anniversary in business is an event of which the Geo. P. Pilling & Son Company, of Philadelphia, are deservedly proud this year.

These folks started the manufactnre of surgical instruments in 1814, and although they had but one expert workman, they turned out nothing but the highest grade of instruments which were soon popular because of their accuracy, fine materials, and careful construction. From the small beginning in 1814, the Pilling folks have grown to be the largest makers of special horse, cattle, and poultry instruments in the world. Their new plant now covers over 60,000 square feet of floor space, and they keep over 100 expert workmen employed full time all the year round. Their factory is equipped with the most modern machinery, and is a model of neatness.

Getting Plenty of Eggs During the Winter.

That's the problem that faces every poultry raiser. Hens have a knack of taking it easy during the winter when egg prices are away up.

Dr. Gilbert Hess, one of the foremost veterinarians in the United States, claims to have solved the problem. He makes his biggest profits from his hens during winter because he sees to it that the egg supply is plentiful. The doctor states that hens, being cooped up, deprived of exercise and the lack of green stuff, will not lay in the winter. The egg organs become dormant — inactive — and the hen consequently puts on fat instead of turning her feed into eggs.

Being a poultry raiser of considerable success, Dr. Hess himself delved into the winter egg question many years ago. He was a veterinary scientist, and a doctor of medicine, also, and therefore was fully capable of finding where the tronble was and applying the remedy.

He compounded a number of bitter tonics and well known correctives, proceeding on the idea that hens must have a tonic during the winter to tone up and invigorate the dormant egg organs and keep them healthy. His now famous preparation is known as Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, and is sold by over 28,000 dealers throughout the United States.

Dr. Hess stands behind his Pan-a-ce-a with a liberal gnarantee. His message to yon states that his dealer in your town will supply yon with enough Pan-a-ce-a for your whole flock, and if it does not make them lay and keep them in healthy condition, he has authorized that dealer to refund your money.

In view of such a liberal gnarantee, we nrge our readers to put Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to a test. The doctor informs us that the use of his preparation is very economical, a penny's worth being enough for thirty fowl per day.

We pay Agents a liberal commission. Write for terms.

Educational Poultry Literature.

"The True University is a Collection of Books."—Carlyle.

Good technical Literature is as necessary to a poultry keeper as good stock. A good poultry book gives the gist of established knowledge of its subject. A good poultry paper gives the news and elaborates principles in their relation to present conditions. One may learn much of poultry keeping without books, but not as quickly, easily and economically as if he gets the best books and profits fully by the accumulated experience of others.

The Best Poultry Book

When a better book appears we hope to be the first to recognize its quality. At present we are fully justified in claiming that for those who want a comprehensive statement of the whole subject in readable, convenient form, the best book on the subject is

Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture

By JOHN H. ROBINSON.

This is not only the best book for the purpose, but though a relatively high priced book, there is more value for the money in it than in any similar work. "Poultry-Culture" has sold better to the colleges and book stores than "Poultry-Craft" ever did, and it is now rapidly gaining in our mail orders. The difference between the two books is that Poultry-Craft was written by a poultryman almost wholly from his own experience and reading, while Poultry-Culture was written by the same man after many years experience in editorial work, with exceptional opportunities for first-hand observation of every phase of the subject. The text is as much better as it ought to be under the circumstances, and the book is in every way superior. It has more than twice as many pages and more than six times as many illustrations. As a reference book it is distinctly in a class by itself. We venture to say that any one who knows how to use books can learn more from "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture" and FARM-POULTRY than in the most expensive correspondence course.

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The Best Poultry Paper

Educationally, FARM-POULTRY is widely recognized as the leading American poultry paper. The designation "conservative" fits it as far as concerns its attitude toward the ephemeral and sensational features of poultry culture, but we have been, and are, always ready to challenge a comparison of our files with those of any other paper to show which has been foremost in finding out and emphasizing things of genuine worth, and most enterprising in placing before its readers the real news of the day. There are a few older papers than FARM-POULTRY, and more than a few larger ones, but none that can show for so nearly a quarter of a century an unbroken series of issues of such quality that the greater part of the contents of each is as readable as when it was published.

Our aim has been and is to make the paper reflect the experience of the best poultrymen in those parts of the New England and Middle States which have been the hot-bed of interest in poultry culture, to review for our readers the events of the poultry world, and to indicate the trend of development in various directions.

We confidently claim that this paper is the safest guide for the beginner, most useful to the expert, and most helpful to advanced students of poultry culture; and that it is all this because we are ourselves interested in everything relating to the subject, and try to see things as they are and discuss them frankly. Our sole ambition in poultry journalism is to make the best paper we can for those who want that kind of a paper.

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Edited by John H. Robinson since 1899.
(Mr. Robinson writes for no other poultry paper.)

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